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TO SETTLE RACE CONFLICT

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN UNDER CHRISTIAN RELIGION

HENRY WATTERSON'S ADDRESS

At Eckstein Norton Institute—Reasonable Members of Both the Races Have No Trouble—Race Question a Mystery.

Louisville (Ky.) Special.—The people of the United States (and when I say the people of the United States I mean all the people, Black and White, Northern and Southern) have no greater issue to meet, no larger problem to solve, than that which goes by the name of the Race Question. The Institution of African Slavery is gone—let us all thank God for that!—but the African we have still with us. He is with us in ever-increasing numbers. He is here to stay. My eye falls on quite a few of him at the present moment, and I am going to talk to him as to a neighbor and friend, speaking the truth as I am able to see it.

Both Sections Responsible.

The two sections of the American Union were in the beginning jointly responsible for African Slavery. Originally slavery existed both North and South. The African was brought here in Northern ships. When the North found slave labor unprofitable it sold its slaves to the South, which mistakenly thought it profitable. I have never heard that the North failed to put the money it got for its slaves in its pocket. It is to the glory of slave-holding Virginia that, when she ceded an Empire to the Federal Government, she stipulated that human slavery should never step foot thereon. At last the Institution of African Slavery precipitated the South into a ruinous war, and, after this war, it was discovered that slave labor had been no more profitable in the South than in the North.

The Negro's Crown of Glory.

During a Century of agitation and contention among the whites about the blacks, starting with the suppression of the African Slave trade to culminate with the Proclamation of Emancipation, it was the black people, not the white people, who behaved themselves like Christian men and women, and if Gabriel should suddenly blow his horn and the world should come to an end this blessed instant, many a white man might be found holding up a black man to plead his case before the Recording Angel. You ought to be very proud of this. It should constitute your point of departure in that soul-journey from grace to grace toward perfection which is the goal of those that accept for their rule of life and death, the Religion of Christ and Him Crucified!

Rights and Wrongs.

Many years ago, within the circle of a bay window overlooking one of the great avenues of Washington City, I was dining with a party of friends. We had been discussing the race question, when, as if to punctuate our discourse, two men across the way—a black man and a white man—entered upon an altercation which came to blows. The police were conveniently, I might say characteristically, absent. A ring was formed, and, in true Marquis of Queensberry style, the race war upon a small but tangible scale was then and there fought out. Taking this to illustrate the interrupted conversation one among our immediate group asked, apparently confident of the reply, "which are we for, the Nigger or the Irishman?" It was an eminent statesman of the South who answered, "Well, before I decide that I should like to know which has the right of it." My own attitude toward the racial question has always grounded itself in the same principle. I want nothing for myself, or for my children, which I am not ready to give to you and your children.

Some Personal Experience.

I passed many of my boyhood days upon a plantation in Tennessee—in point of fact, upon two plantations in Tennessee— where slavery existed in its complete, but also under its better aspects and conditions. From the earliest dawnings of intelligence, which I can remember, the system seemed to me monstrous. "If slavery is not wrong," said Lincoln, "nothing is wrong." So I thought, and so I think. Thousands of men fought and fell on the Confederate side in the War of Sections, who believed the same thing; as did Washington and Jefferson, and the gentlemen of Virginia who made the first American Revolution.

When the second American Revolution came to pass liberating, as by a single stroke of the word nearly four million slaves from bondage, my sentiment of freedom was in excess of my sense of magnitude and the complexities of the event. I accepted the situation. The three last Amendments to the Constitution I declared to be the actual and final Treaty of Peace between the North and the South. It was my opinion—based on feeling not on knowledge of judgment—that given perfected citizenship the newly-liberated slave would be able to work out his own destiny. During the ten years of Reconstruction that ensued I devoted my energies toward the habilitation of the black man of the South as essential to the pacification of the white men of the North and South. There are black men still living in Kentucky who can not fail to recall the contest we had with the elements of disorder masquerading as the Kuklux Klan long after the disbandment of that dread organization in the States south of us, the struggle for the admission of Negro testimony to the courts of law—in point of fact, the stubborn fight for the expurgation of the old black laws from the statute books of the Commonwealth—narrowing itself down even to the right of the Negro to ride upon the street cars. Happily, this State and this city, escaped the many evils and dangers which would surely have followed if the extremism of t hose dark days had prevailed.

Because it did not, we have had no race war or serious racial conflict, here in Kentucky. Reasonable white people and reasonable black people find it easy to get along much as if there existed no color line. Each is inspired by a sense of duty to the other which under the benign influence of religion and humanity, may yet blossom into the old domestic relations of confidence and affection, the ownership clause succeeded by a manhood clause, at once self-respecting and reciprocally respected.

What Shall We Do About It?

But, friends and neighbors, there are bad white men and there are bad black men, there are foolish white men and there are foolish black men, and what are we going to do with them and about them?

This our planet would be a heaven, indeed, if all of us were wise and good. But, if all of us were wise and good, why all of us would be ten feet tall and beautiful and educated and rich—above all, mark you!—rich. None of us would have to work; just only to loll back in the shade of summer and eat watermelons, and to snuggle by the roaring log-heaps of winter and tell fairy tales, with angels to wait upon us. That is the promised Jubilo. I am afraid it is a good ways off yet. Meanwhile, both winter and summer most of us, very nearly all of us, have to work; and even the few who have nothing to do but sip custards and clip coupons, to play policy and to beat the races, are not the happiest. What then is best for us, black and white alike? For be sure the interest of one race is the interest of the other race, that neither can prosper if either suffers.

I must tell you, after forty years of experience and observation and reflection, that I think we began wrong. We put the cart before the horse. Three millions of poor black people, with some centuries of abject slavery and many ages of barbaric night behind them, were not equal to using the freedom that came to them so suddenly, and especially the ballot, with prudence or intelligence. How could they? I don't blame them in the least. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder at their self-restraint. As, during the Sectional war, they were faithful servants, remaining at home and tilling the fields and taking care of the women and children, so since the war, according to their rights, they have tried to be good citizens. I glory in every step of progress they have made—and they have made many strides—from that day to this. Temepramentally ever for the under dog—a crank about personal liberty—if I am a crank about anything—my heart goes out to the black man wherever I see him honestly struggling to raise his children to a condition better than his own. Hence, it is a pleasure for me to be here tonight, to witness what I see before me and around me, and to felicitate you upon such a snowing for yourselves and the noble institution established by Eckstein Norton.

Every Man to His Vocation.

The race question is a mystery. For the matter of that life is a mystery. Whence we came, whither we are going, we know not. The Negro—you will understand that I say Negro as I would say Briton, or Egyptian, as a racial designation nad not as a nickname—the Negro is thought to be especially imitative. All of us are more or less imitative—particularly the ultra Smart Set of high society—which, on the seaboard, imitates the little it knows about the English nobility, and, in the interior, whatever it can find out about the Smart Set of the seaboard. It is an unfortunate characteristic of imitation to take for its examples rather the bad than the good of whatever attracts its admiration or its envy. "Jess like white folks" is sometimes heard in colored circles of fashion—that is, among the Colored Smart Set of the Colored Four Hundred. Now, for my part, I scarcely think much more of the Colored Four Hundred than I think of the Caucasian Four Hundred, and who, if they can't go to Heaven in their Automobiles, don't want to go at all!

Every shoemaker to his last, the saying hath it, and that say I, each mother's son of us to his vocation, whatever it be. Men in their places are the men who stand

> "Honor and fame from no condition
> rise;
> Act well your part—"

The lines may be something musty, but they are even truer now than when Pope wrote them two hundred years ago amid class favoritism and caste distinction, uncontested and immovable. "You can ot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," the familiar aphorism tells us. No more can you make a musician, or a poet, or a lawyer, or a doctor, out of material that was Heaven-sent and man-meant for blacksmithing, for dry-driving and plowing.

All of us are the creatures of evolution and education. The White races seem to have got along faster in the great eternal plan than the Black races. Why, I can not tell you. It is a simple fact, obvious to all of us, that, just as Europea nd America are further advanced in arts and arms than Africa, are the Europeans and the Americans ahead of the Africans in the developments of modern culture.

(Continued on page five.)

HON. W. T. VERNON SPEAKS

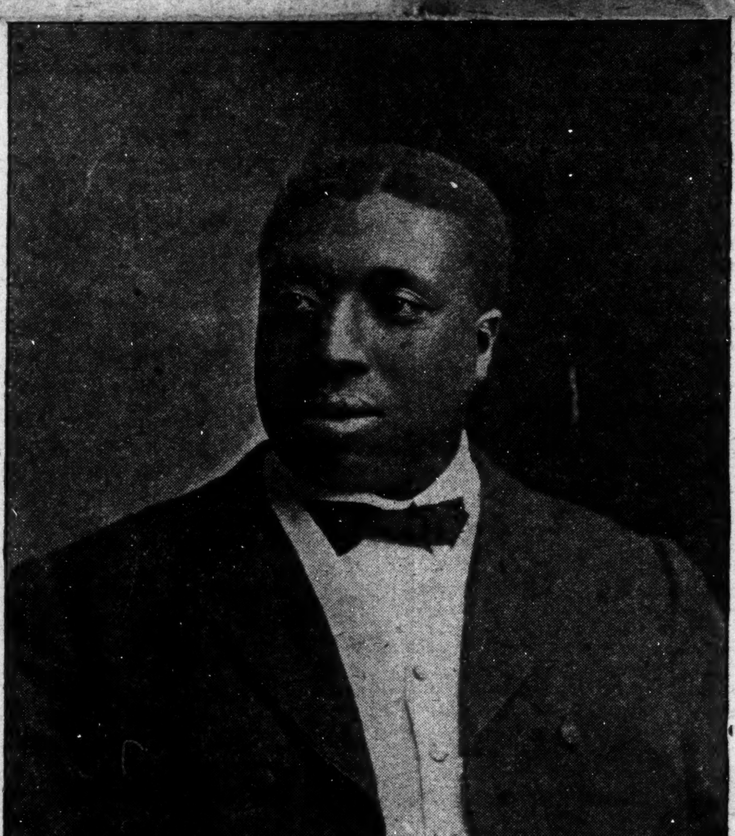
AT BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

THE NEGRO A MAN AS OTHER MEN

History of Race Gives Cause for Hopefulness—Eloquent Address Tells of Trials and Achievements Within Forty Years.

No man in this American Republic should strive other than to do good for himself and for his fellow men. In proportion as he has prospered and holds a place which entitles him to a hearing should he more carefully weigh his words and acts, because of the influence of the same for good or evil.

The seriousness of the problem confronting us is apparent to all, but the best men of both races working for the best results can eventually bring about a solution of the problem. The most supreme cause for hopefulness may be found in the fact that the Negro is a man just as other men, and that he, just as others has had a period of oppression, development and to a large extent achievement in his career. Within forty years he has reduced his illiteracy 60 per cent. He has 37,000 school teachers, 23 colleges and universities successfully conducted by Negro presidents, thousands of children in the schools, more than 500 young Negroes pursuing special courses in the greatest institutions of this and foreign countries, and he pays taxes on quite $800,000,000. All this has been accomplished within the past forty years. The foundation has been laid for greater successes and still more remarkable achievements. Blind, indeed, is the reasoning which holds as a failure a race, capable of making this record. Blind, indeed, to the best interests of our common country must be any one willing to retard the progress of a race composing one-eighth of the population of the United States.



HON. W. T. VERNON,
Register of the U. S. Treasury.

The argument that there is an irrepressible conflict between the two races is made most eloquently by those to whom the wish is farther to the thought. The surest way to sesure trouble ist o constantly argue that the same is inevitable.

In this day of education, Christianity, peace congresses and the highest development, wise and just men desire that the relationship between the races shall be more amicable, realizing that the common good can best be secured by such conditions.

If any element in our national life has not reached that development which right and education would desire, it is the duty of each to assist that element toward this development. We thus do our duty in our day and generation and leave the world better for those who shall continue this work in other years.

The Negro as a citizen has done well. His history though strange is one giving much cause for hopefulness.

The fragile bark—the Mayflower—which bore the Pilgrim fathers to this promised land in embryo, carried the destiny of a nation whose great career must be one of freedom to all its inhabitants, and which must help to bring liberty to all the world.

The spirit of the Barons at Runnymede—that which inspired Cromwell for liberty's sake to fight his king, impelled the early New Englander to here seek refuge from oppression, bigotry and religious intolerance.

But a few years before there came to another Eastern shore pioneers who developed an opposite civilization, whose base rested upon human slavery and the oppression of their fellow-men. With the increase in population, these civilizations assumed definite form, and became an American nation which sooner or later would know an irrepressible conflict. Wise statesmen at this early time argued the wrong of it all, and proposed that America should rid herself of that which made her talk of liberty meaningless to all the civilized world.

In the midst of intellectual development, industrial acquisition, prowess in war on land and sea, all that makes a nation great, we were a failure as to our heaven ordained purpose until slavery was no more.

In farm and mine, in barn and bin, in sacrifice, privation, daring and death, this manacled slave had done his part to make America great. Our Attucks on Boston Common, our Salem at Bunker Hill, our heroes with Perry, worthy offsprings of black men who had endured the rigors of winter, survived famine and Indian war, by their deeds demanded a hearing for their suffering kinsmen in the South. Their valorous deeds which could not be hid together with the call of justice, never quiescent in the annals of the world, appealed to the fair-minded white men of America to free the Negro and thus save to themselves and their children's children, the greatest nation of earth. Then came the Garrisons, Phillipses, Sumners and others—the earth born serviours of mankind, who each, with a mission like unto John the Baptist prepared the way for those who were to do this work. John Brown died at Harper's Ferry and by his death set in motion those forces which resulted in Appomattox, after "the hurtling clash" of battle shock, out of which came the emancipated slave. Had he, on the scaffold spoken of Lincoln in the words of the Saviour of Men," the works that I do shall ye do also, and greater works than these shall he do," it would have been but prophecy, for like him, Lincoln was a martyr and in his efforts to liberate Lincoln did not fail.

With the freedom of four million helpless beings was made a most radical change in the social order. Had the slaves been manumitted by peaceful means, with the interest and sympathy of his owner, easy would have been the task of correcting any evils as a result of this change. A spirit of mutual regard, helpfulness and the desire of the common good, would have eventuated into a onenes of purpose, bringing peace and prosperity to all. But these people were freed by force, by bitterness, resultant of war and death. His former masters beaten down by superior numbers were neither convinced of their wrong attitude toward the government, nor converted to the doctrine of freedom for all mankind.

The surrender at Appomattox was hardly over and the men of both armies but returned to their homes, when efforts were inaugurated to undo that which had been accomplished by the Civil War.

An organized effort was made to reduce to a state of serfdom the recently emancipated slaves. This was to be accomplished either by direct legislation or subterfuge, possible because of the lethargy of the Negroe's friends throughout America. In order to give these wrongs toward the Negro a semblance of justification, legislation was enacted affecting his interest which has popularly been known as the "Black Codes." One providing that he might be seized, and sold as a vagrant unless he possessed a stipulated amount of property. Having once been sold he became helpless in that all monies due him as a result of his labor were to be appropriated to the support of "the orphans of the county." Thus he became in reality a slave.

The rapidity with which Negroes were subjected to this treatment moved the race rapidly again to a condition of serfdom and the friends of justice, and the cause of the Negro secured the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, providing that: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the person shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The peonage system of the Southland to-day, an eating cancer on the bosom of the Republic, exists in defiance of this amendment, and such defiannce is the breaking of the organic law of the land.

The horrors of the peonage camp, the land lease system, the narrative of truth depicted by those who are bravely "following the color line," make all who stand for justice and decency in government, endorse the action and applaud the wisdom of those patriotic statesmen who made the 13th Amendment possible. The magnanimity of those controlling the affairs of our national government was exhibited in the General Amnesty declared at the close of the Civil War, and by the appeal to the leaders of the seceded States to return to the Union on the most charitable terms. These overtures were resisted and no legislation which did not comprehend the degradation of the Negro was for a moment considered.

Seven years had elapsed since the close of the Civil War, and Federal bayonets were in the South, guarding and protecting these black wards of the nation. To undertake to reinstate State governments in the Southeland without the fullest protection to the Negro was quite as impossible as the perpetual securing of his rights by military display. Wise men argued rightfully that the just and only way was to enact laws giving the right of sufferage to all the inhabitants of the Southland, and thus came the passage of the 14th Amendment, which not alone placed the ballot in the hands of the Negro, but for the first time in the history of the Republic, defined what constitutes citizenship in a government which for three-quarters of a century, had had no constitutional nor statutory definition of its citizenship. Thus it was that we became citizens of the State and of the United States and the fruition of our hopes and the culmination of our efforts of patriotic devotion and self-sacrificing endeavor became a fact. This amendment, however, did not make it impossible for black men to be disfranchised because of color, and those same forces stood out aggressively for the passage of the 13th Amendment, which made it impossible under the law to deny the right of the ballot to the Negro. This Government which had for its purpose the fullest freedom to all the inhabitants thereof had prospered because men taught that its object was the granting of the fullest opportunity to the humblest.

The civilized world had applauded our efforts and the weary and suffering had come here for an assylum, believing this to be the one spot of earth where all could be free. This doctrine of self-government, in the language of governmental construction had grown meaningless, and the abolitionist of New England, with his associates everywhere was struggling to rescue the suffering slave that he might in turn save this, the hope of free government throughout he world.

Had he failed, so dire would have been the consequences to this nation, and so disastrous would have been the influence of this failure upon the other nations of the earth, that not for centuries would we have beheld the intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of the world which to-day unfolds.

To those who argue that we were illy prepared for the ballot, I submit that because of the way in which we were freed, and the condition, the outgrowth of such, we were no less prepared for the ballot with which to protect ourselves than were our former masters prepared to accord us justice and the protection of the law. Too much was expected of us, and neither time nor the fullest opportunity were given us to prove what we really could do. Be it said to our credit that those of our representative men who came to the halls of national legislation and who reached the fore-

(Continued on page five.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorthy" The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind

THE OTHER DAY.

The other day (or so it seems)
We strolled together down this lane,
And we were happy; with our dreams
Chimed in the mating birds' refrain:
You hummed some foolish, sweet love-lay—
Somehow it seems—the other day!

The sun still shines down through the trees,
The birds still warble happily;
The same sweet odor's on the breeze—
But somehow they are naught to me;
Naught to me since you're away,
Though you were here the other day.

The old path winds toward the spring
Wherein the old gourd hangs I know,
'Tis strange—no change in anything—
'Tis just the same as long ago;
Except my hair is flecked with gray
Where it was black—the other day!

Once more I stand and watch the leaves
Drifting, slowly drifting down,
And e'en the south-wind sadly grieves
To miss those tangled curls of brown,
Oh, Youth—Oh, Love—that would not stay,
Oh, come back from—the other day!
—Phil H. Armstrong, in National Magazine for February.

SOME THINGS WOMEN DO.

When one looks around and sees the number of grown-up people who do not know how to deport themselves (anyway they don't), it is not surprising that so many children are found to possess such bad manners for so many undesirable examples are brought to thir notice every day. Men for a usual thing are more polite than women, or perhaps we notice their deficiencies less.

For a fair exhibitions of Women' coarseness and lack of good breeding go along with them when they go shopping. The way that some of them talk to the clerks is simply terrible. They seem to think that they deserve no respect whatever. Another instance is in conversation over the telephone. There is a tendency, you know, among women "to show off" when some one is listening to them. All the "smart" things they can think of they like to say to the grocer, butcher or some one, whom thev feel that it is their allotted dutyt o "call down." And another one that has a hard time with the women is the telephone operator. Perhaps they think that that particular class of women are made of cast-iron, and that they must not make an error. If the wrong number is given them, then the poor tired girl gets a "calling down" from the selfish woman who most times only wants to "see some one." Where were you last night?" or something equally so important.

Another who belongs to the "smart class" is the half-fed, cheap-attired girl who tried to make the honest working girl feel that she is her servant as well as the proprietor's employe, if she happens to be on speaking terms with the proprietor's wife. And she is to be pitied for mental faculties were left out when she was designed.

There is the woman who entertains the whole car with her own business and everybody else's business and quarrels with the conductor. And the "sometime" woman. Everybody knows her. To-day she is so very gracious and nearly takes your breath. She is so glad to see you, and to-morrow she simply bows and the next time you see her, something across the street is occupying her attention just when you are saying, "How do you do?" in your usual manner.

There is nothing quite so upsetting as this, but once you have the experience, you are generally prepared for the next meeting. I have seen women so vey gracious to some one with whom they are scarcely acquainted if that party happens to be with a desirable companion with whom they wish to come in closer contact.

These petty faults and many more are more from thoughtlessness than anything else. For I am sure if they would stop a moment and think how ridiculous or how mean and selfish they are, there would be much less "smartness" displayed.

ENGLISH WOMEN ADDICTED TO THE SMOKING HABIT.

Just now the English papers are full of correspondence and articles on women smoking, says a London correspondent, and serious journals and magazines are taking sides. It would appear that the habit of smoking is growing among women and the girl schools apparently are reeking with cigarette smoke. These girls do not seem to be abashed by letting the world know of their habit, and many of them glory in relating how many girls in their school smoke. Doctors have taken sides pro and con and the discussion waxes hot.

It would appear to be a fact that the smoking habit already is firmly fixed in society, and it is no uncommon sight to see alleged "smart" women light a cigarette in certain public restaurants and hotel cafes.

In West End restaurants, where fashionable people lunch and dine every day, women bring out gold jeweled cases and light their favorite Egyptian or Turkish as a matter of course.

Many of these women are most fastidious about the brands they smoke, and in numerous cases West end tobacconists mix special tobaccos to please distinguished customers. In almost all cases the most popular cigarettes for women are gold tipped or coated at the end with a thicker paper. Very few women use holders; it is not considered the right thing.

At most of the private dances held in town cigarettes are generally smoked in the intervals between the dances. Men and girls compete with each other in blowing smoke rings and letters in the air. A peer's daughter is accomplished in the art of smoking the cigarette with the lighted end in her mouth.

Smoking has been quite a common practice in women's clubs for some time, and rooms are set apart especially for smoking.

West End tobacconists include many well-known women among their customers, and in theopinion of West End jewelers the most popular gifts sold last Christmas time were cigarette cases in gold and enamel, prettily jeweled and monogramed. The country house parties—riots of license—reveal the fact that about nine of ten women guests smoke, and they do it openly with the men. After dinner the men and women talk scandal and tell stories over the wine and cigarettes.

NO JOBS FOR PLAIN GIRLS.

St. Petersburg Telephone Service Very Attractive, but Not Efficient.

St. Petersburg.—The Slovo recently asked its readers: "Have you ever noticed that the lady assistants in the general postoffice at St. Petersburg are almost without exception good looking?"

Most people might consider this a mere coincidence, but that this is not the case is shown by iMss Petrowa, who writes to the newspaper to tell how two friends of hers recently applied for a clerkship in the general postoffice. After a time, the application papers were returned with a formal note to the effect that at present there were no vacancies.

The returned documents, however, revealed marginal notes which had been imperfectly obliterated with india rubber. One read: "She looks to be over thirty, is small, plain and flabby." On the other paper in microscopical characters were the words: "Old maid, tall, bony."

The slovo asks what might have been the marginal notes on the papers of successful candidates and who are responsible for them. It adds that the selection of youth and beauty for this branch of the public service has by no means improved the unsatisfactory condition of the general postoffice.

FOR THE TOILET.

A good preparation to use in the bath water is one ounce of the tincture of camphor, one-half ounce of the tincture of benzoin and two ounces of cologne. Enough of this should be put in the bath to make the water milky.

* * *

For the wrinkles under the eyes, massage each night for five minutes with the following cream, using the middle finger in a gentle rotary movement from the nose outward: Lanolin, one ounce; almond oil, two unces; cucumber juice, two ounces.

* * *

The unsweetened juice of a lemon taken in a glass of water before breakfast, with a little dash of salt in it, will work wonders in cleaing the skin. It will act directly on the liver, which has a lot to do with good, clear complexions.

* * *

To Make Eyelashes Long and Silky.

To make your eyelashes long and silky, apply a simple cold cream to the eyelids every night, giving at the same time a gentle massage. This will also prevent the eyelashes from turning gray.

* * *

Walking is the most health-giving kind of an exercise. If you have plenty of idle time make it a habit to walk several miles a day. Choose the parks and pleasant boulevards where the charming surroundings will make you glad every moment that you are alive. Wear a short walking skirt and don't carry. If you must have yourshrdlu hamper yourself with anything to carry. If you must have your purse, tuck it away somewhere in your sleeve or blouse.

* * *

No woman can have bright eyes, a beautiful skin or an elastic step if she does not supply her lungs with oxygen. She can do this by deep breathing. The indolent woman regains her lost energy when she learns how to breathe correctly. The sallow girl, with the dark circles under her eyes, discovers that with correct breathing the congested veins will yield to the stimulated circulation, the dark rings disappear and the luster reappear in the eyes. Deep breathing will reduce flesh in obese women, because oxygen burns out carbon. Proper breathing means taking in a large supply of oxygen. Deep breathing will help to make curves where there are angles, and it is a potent factor in the cure of emaciation, because it supplies oxygen to the wasted tissues, and sets the machinery of the vital organs going, strengthening weak places and supplying red corpuscles to impoverished blood. It will promote digestion by quickening the functions of the stomach and intestines and promoting the assimilation of food.

THE FASHIONS.

The white lingerie gown is an exquisitely dainty creation that, if possible, is a bit more exquisite than ever before. That there are some models that are somewhat overturned is about the severest criticism that can be made. In general the gowns are exceedingly lovely and summerlike in effect, while they are marvels of beautiful workmanship. Narrow flounces edged with lace, deep ones which are finished with frills of wider lace, tucks used in every possible way, and embroidery, are the favorite trimmings. Lace is used to bring about some very beautiful effects and tucks are made into bandings that are inserted in various ways and they are to be seen in various widths, so that novelty is found in treatment, if not in actual design. The tucked insertions are really very beautiful and are treated in a manner distinctly new. For example, they are made to outline the front gore and are passed round the skirt in waving for mfrom that point and are treated in various similar ways.

White serge, too, is to have great vogue, and is shown in some beautiful suits of comparatively simple sort. For walking these costumes are made two or three inches from the ground, but for the carriage and for visiting they are long and some of the newest are combined with three-quarter coats that are almost tight fitting and that are held by by double rows of gold buttons. They are worn over very fine muslin blouses that are really a mass of embroidery, but worn with wide jabots of lace that give the essential fluffy and feminine touch at the front. One suit of this sort is accompanied with a white chip hat in rather large ball shape that is trimmed only with white tulle and white wings, giving the final touch of daintiness to a costume that is essentially dainty nad distinctive.

More fanciful suits of white are made with long skirts and fancy little etons, the materials being white mohair, white voile, white marquisette and the like. A very lovely one that shows just a touch of color in the flat rollover collar and the belt, is made of fine mohair with trimming of embroidered white silk. There is a skirt that is long and quite plain, save for the panels of silk that are bordered with double folds of the mohair,a nd which outline the front gore, but the little eton is double-breasted and cut away at the front, while it includes also bretellelike trimming of the white silk that extends well over the shoulders, giving the broad line, while its sleeves are short and full, terminating just above the elbows with cuffs of the silk. The collar, the belt and the buttons are all of straw-colored faille silk and the bit of yellow is exceedingly beautiful at the same time that it gives an individual touch to the toilet that is in every way to be desired.

THE ALL-WHITE HAT.

The all-white hat for the summer days—due to arrive finally—is to be of the dead white type, it is predicted, but with dark facings to relieve the unbecoming tone of the outer coloring or lack of it.

THE SHIRTWAIST.

"There were rumors afloat early in the season that the shirtfaist suit would not be in its usual high favor with this year's summer girl," writes Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for July. "Every one was proclaiming the universal vogue of the jumper dress.

"Now, however, the tide is turning, and the shirtwaist suit is again asserting itself. And there is no doubt that it is smarter than ever.

"Of course, the shirtwaist suit has had to look to its laurels, and perhaps that's why the new designs are so original and extremely attractive. All sorts of materials are used, from the new voile in a worsted suiting pattern to an inexpensive striped gingham. Brown linen is also in high favor for a shirtwaist suit. Other materials which are in vogue are figured madras, pique, mercerzed rep, cotton poplin, pongee and striped and checked silks."

OUR REAL TROUBLES.

When people have real troubles to contend with they do not sit down and analyze their emotions and remember whether this person or that person looked to the right or to the left when they spoke to them, and exactly what the tones of their voice and the elevation of their eyebrows meant, as the morbid woman does.

MAN'S COLORS.

There's black.
And then white.
And red for home gowns.
For evening he admires white—after black.
Pastel tints are his choice if there must be color.
And why his rage for black? It can not be that it matches his heart!

THE "END-SEAT HOG."

It may not be just right to call people hogs, but the summer with open cars brings them out. They seem to get planted on the end of the seat and wouldn't move for a fortune.

If a trunk has been subjected to a great deal of hard usage, it can be made more attractive with a little hard work. Line it through with white moire paper, which can be purchased for 10 cents from any paper which can be purchased for 10 cents from any paper dealer. Scrub the woodwork with strong soapsuds, rinse and when dry varnish the wood, or give it a coating of oak varnish stain. Do not ry to retouch any of the metal parts, but clean them well with ammonia and polish with woollen cloths. If the trunk has any black tin on the sides, or the dges are iron bound, this can be varnished or made equally as nice looking with liquid shoe polish.

$5,000 Reward

Will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica, or chloral hydrate or any of their derivatives, in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies. This applies to goods in original packages, unopened, and not tampered with. Certain unscrupulous persons are making false statements about these remedies.

"I have been troubled with a terrible headache for the last ten years; the doctors could do me no good. I saw Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills advertised in the Sunday magazine, so I thought I would try a sample. I did so, and they helped me wonderfully. I had headache so badly I could hardly see to work, so I sent to the drug store and got a box. In a couple of hours I was all right, it was the first medicine to do me any good."
A. A. ILLIG, Philadelphia, Pa.
5362 Tacoma Street.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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We have recently opened our new office and factory carrying a full line of Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Hosiery, etc., and with full equipment for the production of the most approved appliances for the correction of deformities.

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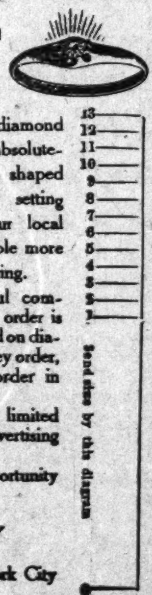

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A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
Now Revealed
FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every women to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost The price is less than one half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than $2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram herewith and $2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

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FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
Makes the Hair Pliable, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one.
Yours respectfully, ELLY BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13, 1898.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it. RRODA EDWARDS.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
ELWOOD C. KNOX, Manager, The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens Kinky or Curly Hair that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes Kinky or Curly Hair Straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of FORD'S HAIR POMADE removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "Ozonized Ox Marrow" has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that FORD'S HAIR POMADE is put up only in 50c. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford Prest

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Proprietors Indianapolis Crematory.

Let this paper follow you wherever you go by sending us your address.

SHORT FLIGHTS.

BY R. W. THOMPSON.

In Memoriam—1861-'65.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps;
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.
—Selected.

* * *

The trusts have rights which should be respected. And so have the people.

* * *

The dainty summer girl and the "fluffy things" are ready whenever the Weather Bureau serves up the "right dope."

* * *

Ho for the June bride! No previous specimens of the blessed tribe have been fairer or sweeter than those who are being led to the altar in the Year of Our Lord, 1907.

* * *

Major Blocksom must remember that in order to tell the story of the Brownsville fracas the same way many times, it is necessary to have some actual facts as a foundation.

* * *

There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt has a card up his sleeve that will neutralize in a most startling way, the resentment of the colored people over the Brownsville "discharge without honor."

* * *

Senator Pettus is tired of the Brownsville investigation. All of the Boirbons have been affected with that "tired feeling" ever since the reliable testimony has been of a nature favorable to the colored soldiers.

* * *

Baltimore looks like a winner in the race for the seat of the 1908 meeting of the National Negro Business League. Take our word for it, the League could not carry its lares and penates to a better place next year.

* * *

The bumptious fellows who have been employed to go to the Jamestown Exposition looking for trouble haven't had the courage to tell their bosses that they were treated so nicely there that it "took all the run out of them."

* * *

The would-be members of the "Smart Set" who haven't the price of a ticket to the Jamestown Exposition, think they are making a great hit with their friends about now by putting up the bluff that they "Don't believe in "jim-crow" enterprises, etc.

* * *

An exchange tells gleefully of a man whose life was saved because a silver half-dollar in his vest pocket stopped a bullet. The presence of a silver half-dollar in a fellow's vest pocket has been known to save many a life by stopping things other than bullets.

* * *

It is no small triumph to graduate from a school system in the most exciting community in the country and then return a decade later as the official head of that system. This is the feat that Roscoe Conkling Bruce has achieved in "landing" the post of Assistant Superintendent of the public schools of the City of Washington. This is a striking instance where sheer merit "won out."

* * *

It seems that the colored messenger in the office of the Auditor for the Navy, has been required to black shoes every morning o fthe higher officials in that office. One of the first things that the new Auditor, Ralph W. Tyler, did when taking charge, was to inform the messenger that his position did not require that service, and he could cease shoe-shining at once. The messenger, who is a very intelligent Negro, and who, by the way is taking a divinity course at Howard University, was much pleased at the action of the new Auditor.

INKLINGS of the INK-SLINGERS.

By Ar-UU-Tee.

The Howard University Journal, Washington, D. C., ably edited by Edward P. Davis, '07, spells it "thru."

* * *

Alexander's Magazine and the National Domestic have agreed to "live as one," with Boston as their joint habitat.

* * *

Due announcement of "Newspaper Day" will be made by the management of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition.

* * *

Hustling Chris. J. Perry is publishing a live Negro daily at Philadelphia, but for the present, he is keeping it "ter hum." He will permit it to travel no doubt, when it shows itself able to stand alone.

* * *

J. M. Ponder has retired from the editorship of the Waycross News, of Waycross, Ga. Despite his name, as an editor he was never "ponderous," although we may ponder why he located at Waycross.

* * *

The Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., occupies seven buildings. Two are three stories high, three are two stories and two are one story buildings. Last year the concern did a business in excess of $152,000.

* * *

The Seattle (Wash.) Searchlight wants the National Negro Business League and the National Afro-American Council to meet in that own in 1909. The Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition will also be there as a side attraction.

* * *

The National Hotel Guide, published at Charleston, W. Va., the official organ of the colored hotel men of the country, is offering to give $50 toward a trip to the Jamestown Exposition to the headwaiter who sends in the largest number of subscriptions exceeding $100, with a consolation prize of $25 to the one sending in the second largest number. Editor F. C. Brown has a keen eye for business.

* * *

The New York Age has taken on so much prosperity that it has been obliged to secure larger quarters and is now, for the first time in its history, being "run off" from its own presses. The sprightly Searchlight, of Seattle, Wash., is another race journal so favored by fortune that it has had to find a more commodius home. Race journals that really stand for something are gradually being apreciated by the masses they are honestly striving to serve.

* * *

Indications point very conclusively at this time to the triumphant se-election of Rev. George C. Clement, A. M., as editor of the Star of Zion. He is getting out a splendid paper, and the Zion connection is becoming more and more conscious of his worth as the official spokesman of the 60,000 communicants of the faith of Varick and Price. The result will be known at the meeting of the Zion General Conference in Philadelphia next May.

* * *

Col. Edward E. Cooper, founder of The Freeman and the Colored American, is now the controling spirit of The Colored American Novelty Company, of Washington, D. C., which makes a specialty of handling artistic souvenir pictures of prominent members of the race, as an offset to the disgueting caricatures which paint the Negro as a crap-shooter, chicken-thief and frivolous fun-seeker, rather than as the sober, dignified, intelligent and progressive man of affairs and forceful factor in the civilization of the century. The company, we understand, is doing a large mail-order business, and is filling a long-felt want.

* * *

The Springfield (Ill.) Leader, W. T. Scott, editor, has inaugurated a contest between the most popular ladies of Jacksonville, Decatur and Springfield, with a round trip ticket to the Jamestown Exposition as the prize. There will be five judges, one from each of the three cities, to be named by the contestants nominated as the candidates of the respective cities. The prize will be delivered to the winning candidate on the 4th day of August. This method of arousing popular interest in the Exposition, as well as the swelling of their subscription lists, is being adopted by several of our race papers and the outlook is that it will prove quite successful in both directions.

SNAPS FROM THE GINGER JAR.

By Charles Marshall.

Pies.

Pumpkin pie, it's true, I certainly do love,
And apple, cherry and peach;
Lemon custard I'm surely fond of,
In fact my best is each.
But there's one I won't try—
I really will not lie
Don't give me a dad-blamed printer's pie!

* * *

An idle man can never be any one's idol.

* * *

Two women's main holts are the hair when fighting.

* * *

When fishing, some fellows catch more bottles than fish.

* * *

Oftentimes those who are known as the best people have no principle.

* * *

June—and were you successful or are you thankful that you are not of that ilk.

* * *

If a man always bets on his party and his party always loses, what party is his party?

* * *

Some public men talk too much and yet there would not be any fun if they didn't.

* * *

You can find many a person in this world who will tell the truth about others and lie about themselves.

* * *

There is something nice about a fellow standing in with his girl's mother along about picnic time.

* * *

A hard thing to do is to laugh at jokes that you expect other people to laugh at when you tell them.

* * *

Commencement Days—"The Commons of France have resolved," or "Give me liberty or give me death."

* * *

The educational movement is booming. There is Oxford appealing for a million and Cambridge for six million.

* * *

Some fellows would just as soon loaf the rest of their days just because they can not work at their trade.

* * *

They say a woman in a great many cases, causes a man to go wrong but more often a man leads a woman to go wrong.

* * *

Just be because a boy is quiet, you mothers should not hink he is in mischief. He might be asleep for a little while.

* * *

There is one man in this world we can always look straight in the eye and that's the man that owes us money.

* * *

There is one thing that injures the race a great deal and that is the very small amount of friendship that exists among one another.

* * *

A good many times the foot that rocked the cradle is the very same foot that kicked you out the front door for trying to rob the cradle.

* * *

A woman will say more about the misery a headache gives her than she will ever say about the unpleasantness of the high heel shoe she wears.

* * *

Nine times out of ten you go in a dry goods store and it only takes a minute for you to purchase an article—but a half hour to get your change.

* * *

Nowadays if you ask a girl to be yours forever they call you an old-timer. The up-to-date way may be, "Honey, let's set a date and pair up for good."

* * *

A man may get enough to eat when he takes dinner out, but he never enjoys it like he would at home, all alone at his own table and eat without style—but in much pleasure.

* * *

In front of a church of our city I saw this announcement: Christian Endeavor Meeting, Sunday Evening, 7:30. Subject: The Way of Transgressors. The pastor will be the leader.

* * *

When a girl goes into a fashionable shoe store she often stops and thinks a while before she removes her shoe in order that she might remember on which foot she put the stocking that had the hole in the toe or heel.

* * *

I have looked in books of etiquette and have not found whether it is proper or not for a gentleman in an open car to set things right when he observes a lady in a seat in front of him with her waist unbuttoned in the back.

* * *

Irons and ironing boards do cause more trouble among our women than anything else under the sun and it all comes through one is able and willingly loans them and the other is unable to by and will borrow and will claim what does not belong to her.

* * *

One way to make an effective plea to a girl when asking for her hand is to declare and swear by it that you will never marry again should something happen in the—divorce line and it is safe to say that she will believe you truthful. She ought to, anyway.

* * *

Now-a-days a child, in our schools, at the age of 12 or 14 is expected to write essays on such topics as "Liquid Air," "High Tariff," "The Panama Canal," "Immigration in This Country," and other subjects that are far beyond the mind of a boy or girl at 12 years. Many times a child is seen at a public library, going through books larger than themselves. Now, after that child leaves school you wonder why he or she hates the site of a book but you should not after looking into their school life rightly.

NEGRO CONDUCT AT WEST POINT IS ADMIRABLE.

Rumors of Disorderly Behavior of Colored Troops Reveal That They Are in Good Standing.

Washington, June 11.—Col. Scott, Superintendent of the military academy, has made the conduct of the Negro troopers stationed at that place the subject of a special report to the War Department, which is of interest in view of published rumors to the effect that the residents of Highland Falls have become apprehensive of disorderly conduct on their part.

As a matter of fact, Col. Scott says, the conduct of the Negro troops since they have been at Westpoint has been admirable and flawless; indeed, he says, it has been much better than that of the white regulars who preceded them at the post.

There are very few of these Negro troops at the military academy. The most of them are short-term men connected with the regiments that have been sent to the Philippines, who were kept at home to avoid the expense of transporting them to the Philippines, only to return them after a few weeks' active service in order to be discharged.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

The weather spells corn.

Just ruminating about Hogan's airship.

Go on to Jamestown; it's our own show.

A very notable Kentucky "Colonel"—Hon. Henry Watterson.

Who killed Cock Robbin?—we mean, who shot up Brownsville?

Prostrations form heat already noted in Chicago. That city is determined to be the first in everything.

Col. Henri, as he is sometimes known, may be depended on to do a telling thing when he takes the notion.

All roads will soon lead to Topeka where the National Negro Business Men's League will convene in the near future.

Mr. Watterson uttered no mawkish sentiment for the delectation of the "gallery;" he said some plain truths that were good to hear.

With the remaining soldiers cooped up in West Point, we are not likely to have any more scenes one way or the other.

The Knights of Pythias of Houston think of establishing a savings bank for the order. It ought to be a good thing. Other scould go further and fare worse.

Two very distinguished speakers, Rev. Dr. C. B. Mason and Hon. Wm. T. Vernon, have been with us. Indianapolis is being favored with the best there is. Well, Indianapolis is no mean city.

The Hague Conference from all accounts seems to be at loggerheads. The countries appear to have well formed notions as to what they want. There will be a day when arbitration will take the place of war, but it is by no sign or hint is among the things that are soon to be.

Some one has proposed public parks for the colored people, the same to be supported by public funds. We do not see it that way. Private parks as private ventures would do, and ought to be, but not public parks assigned to colored people.

It is to be hoped that the efforts of Senator Foraker will be the means of presenting the Brownsville situation as it really was. Of course, we are partisans enough, race partisians enough, to hope it will be proved the Negroes did not shoot up Brownsville.

Pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the beautiful heart-shaped aluminum souvenir that will be used during the sessions of the forthcoming National Baptist Sunday School Congress and Young People's Chautauqua which will be held in New Orleans, June 26 to July 1.

The Independent of Atlanta, Ga., declares that there are 125,000 eligible Negro voters in the State, many of whom refuse to register, because to vote would hurt their business. That publication is all wrought up over the matter, insisting that their action is cowardly, etc. The approaching election is important, since the question of the elective franchise of the Negroes is to be settled.

The Trafis-Mississippians will soon have the pleasure of shaking hands with the product of the other sections.

HON. WM. T. VERNON.

Hon. Wm. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, was in the city Monday. He was cordially received at the Sumner League Club rooms, where the citizens had the pleasure of meeting him. In the evening a large audience greeted him at Bethel A. M. E. Church, where he made a brief but telling speech. He showed great breadth in dealing with public questions, and when dealing with individuals, prooving that his selection for his distinguished office was not a mistake. As a speaker, he is a man of eloquence and fluency, standing with the best speakers of to-day.

OPPOSING WASHINGTON AS TRUSTEE FOR HOWARD.

"We must fight if we would win." The chances are that Booker T. Washington feels the force of the statement. Since his apopintment as a trustee to Howard University, Washington, D. C., a howl long and loud has gone up, but from the old crowd that has opposed every step of his way. These detractors, however, are doing Washington a favor. Every kick has been a boost. Washington has made good; it is what the world expects—to make good. With much ado, these people are insisting that Washington's Tuskegee notion is opposed to the Howard school principle, and which is said to be ultra classical, and with no industrial trimmings. The coming of Washington is said to mean also the introduction of industrialism, the carrying of a set progrom long since mapped out. Hence the wail.

What truth there is in all of this may not be known at this time, but it may be depended on that the principal of Tuskegee will play nothing else than honorable part at Howard, according to such policies as will be considered best for the institution. It is too bad that the work of Mr. Washington is considered menializing even by a very few people. Sucess has always proven the necessity. Necessity is the mother of invention; he produced what was needed. It lived because it was needed. No occult force is used or hypnotism, compelling attendance at the institutionfi, nor on those that have given it so generously of their means. It appears that Mr. Washington or his methods need no defense—his success is the best evidence, and why men think they oppose him is indeed the enigma of the age.

What he may advise as one member of the board at Howard University is surely not known to us. And it is to be very much doubted whether Washington himself has any definite policies in mind. As intimated before, if he has, they will not prove detrimental to Howard or of such character as to humiliate its friends.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, OF LOUISVILLE.

The speech of Mr. Watterson, of Louisville, delivered before the students of the Eckstein-Norton University at the recent commencement exerises of that institution should be read by every Negro of the land. The grand old man of Kentucky, the picturesque editor of the Courier-Journal of that city, one of the last of the old guard of his line, the always admired, beloved and respected, said many excellent things that were not even expected of him, honest and straight-forward as he has always been considered. The speech will have to be read entirely to be thoroughly appreciated.

Mr. Watterson spoke feelingly of the Christian spirit displayed by the Negroes amid their travail and griefs until the culmination period, with its proclamation of emancipation. He spoke no mawkish sentiment, but rather the deep conviction of the tens of thousands, whether they express themselves or not. He, like many of his section knew, that slavery was a monstrous wrong, a thing becoming more aparent as the torch of civilization flares higher. Young Col. Robert E. Lee, but a few days ago in a speech at Richmond, Va., gave evidence of the detestation of slavery as an institution, insisting that while Virginia in the earlier days had considerable maritime facilities, yet not a ship was enlisted in the abominable slave traffic. This getting away from the institution is a matter for congratulation, paving the way for the repudiation and surrender of other civil irregularities in the interest of the advancement of the Negro and of the general country.

The speaker, more or less picturesque at all times, refers to the passing of the system as a second revolution. In truth, more people were liberated than at the first revolution; they were delivered from a deeper degradation. He says that he accepted the situation. The saving, conservative class of the South, of all sections have accepted the situation; under no circumstances would they think of it again existing. All along the speaker gave assurance that the blacks of America had his sympathy. He had witnessed their conditions and struggles before and subsequent to the Civil War period, and was proud to know that they had come up through it all with flying colors.

On the question of enfranchisement, he, like many others, feel that too much power was suddenly conferred on a class that did not know, could not know, the value of the elective franchise with its concomitant benefits. They could not at that time use the ballot with "prudence and intelligence." Many thoughtful Negroes of to-day freely agree with Mr. Watterson and those holding such views. But wrong, if it were, has been done, as much as it was to be regretted. However, time has about straightened out that difficulty with its qualification for voters and other correcting influences. Proper opportunity, together with proper conduct, should do the rest.

As to the progress of the former slaves and their successors the speaker spoke commendingly of the strides they had made; he gloried in every step of progress they had made, being touched by the struggle—his heart going out to them in their effort to care for their own. It was a notable speech from a notable individual. The race will be proud to enroll him on the list as one of its friends, staunch and true. Long life Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS INCIDENT.

"I do not know whether any more testimony will be taken, nad, of course, do not know, if any should be taken, just what it will be, but I have no hestitation in saying that the testimony taken down to this time utterly fails, in my opinion, to show that the soldiers or any of them had anything whatever to do with the shooting up of Brownsville."

The above from Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, bearing on the discharged Negro soldiers' situation is somewhat assuring to those that hope the Negroes were not guilty of 'shooting up" Brownsville.

Of course, the great majority of the well wishers of the Negro soldiers are the Negroes throughout the country and who for one time at least have shown a remarkable unanimity on a race question regardless of politics. It will be presumed that there are many thoughtful white men who according to the evidence gleaned through the daily papers, and because of their knowledge of the conditions of the section, can not bring themselves to believe that the Negroes are guilty. They, however, are not agitating the question, whatever views or opinions they are keeping them to themselves, feeling that it is not their fight, and that it is up to the Negroes. It is plainly up to the Negroes, and if intense agitation, vehement speech, intemperate utterances through the press count for anything, they certainly have made good. This indiscretion, however, went too far; argument passed onto the stage of abuse, resulting further in amassing the white race against the black race; having the tendency to more compactly array the white people against the black people; it has done that, if nothing more; not the oposition, but the manner of opposition. And perhaps the very thing desired has been effected—the widening of the breach.

The Senator gives it out as a matter of opinion, that the testimony as given down to this time fails to show that the Negro soldiers were guilty as charged.

Again we insist that the infcrmation is somewhat assuring, and of course, cheering to the race. It is needless to say that it appears that at some angleo f the game the Negroes got the worst of it. If not so, accumulated circumstances were singularly fortunate in having it appear that they were worsted. We have all along insisted that the president acted on the testimony presented him, and according to his prerogatives as advised by those selected for the purpose, and in accord with his own judgment as to his duty. As hard as were the conditions imposed and as discordant as they were with those entertained by those who also feel to know the laws and the regulations of the army, we will not forget that the president is the head of the nation, and who, in theory, because of that fact is infallible along the lines of governmental principles; not because he is Theodore Roosevelt, but because he is President. Were he Foraker, were Foraker President, the same would apply. This infallibility in governing principle is spoken of advisedly and not as a rigid fact; governing all alike, a thing from which no President has departed since the foundation of the Republic. Mr. Lincoln was forcibly driven from this anchorage after having made overtures for peace that were humiliating to the dignity of his position. So let us think of the present President as also imposed on in this discharged soldier incident if it be that the soldiers were imposed on by trumped-up testimony. In fact, it is the only logical position to take unless we are determined to be against him right or wrong.

Nor are we to forget Senator J. B. Foraker for his bold stand for the race. We think him honest and honorable as we think the President is honest and honorable. The Senator is deserving great praise for his determination to probe the thing to its bottom; he promised as much; he has kept his word. If the final outcome proves the soldiers what they profess, we do not think that a ma nlike Roosevelt will feel that he has been put in a hole. His position declares him the very individual to right wrongs, the redress of the citizens, the dispenser of blessings in comon, withholding no good thing that belongs to the people regardless of race or previous condition of servitude.

PLAY TABOOED.

The "Clansman," the play by Thomas Dixon, from what is understood is meeting its merited fate. In Norfolk, Virginia, recently, it was withdrawn from the stage, owing to lack of patronage. Southern papers, many of them, have advised giving the play a "wide berth," a fact that is not generally known, and says much for that section which we too often feel is in for all the hurting influences as they concern the race. These papers insisted that agitation simply resulted in advertisement for the mediocre production, that, otherwise would never have seen the footlights. The colored people worked overtime in trying to prevent the presentation of the "Clansman," thus giving it an undeserved notoriety, and in the meanwhile showing too much of the "Vulnerable Spot." As long as this intense agitation was on, the curious flocked to the theaters to see what it was all about.

It meant "shekels" to the manager and the theaters, and that's what they were out for. The manager knew that if he were enjoined in Philadelphia that there were parts of the country without the jurisdiction of the officials of that city—it was simply capital. Now, since the race organs have tired of abusing, and the white papers no longer notice the production one way or the other, it is rapidly seeking the place it merits in the public estimation.

A moral is taught us in all of this. Many times were we not so sensitive of the little things—the untoward things of life—the taunting things, they would not be saved up, as it were, to be sprung on us in the sense of race persecution. The chip on the shoulder disposition is too frequently seen, and we sometimes reach that stage when we fight when there is no enemy. The effort is not to belittle the hardships incident to the life of the race. The effort is to show that we are too "touchous" at times, resenting when there is no cause. Take the "Clansman" for instance:

Many of the race in the different cities acted as if the presentations were matters of individual concern. They did concern the race, but not to an extent where physical effort was to be extended in preventing the presentations. Here is where was demonstarted the quality of overstnsitiveness that so often results in positive harm. Every once and a while a spasm of over-exertion is noted somewhere. This overexertion would be of but passing moment, were it not for the harmful after effects. Overexertion is the overdoing—the exceeding, bitter opposition and which must beget opposition in kind. It does not need especially refer to the race, to the colored people, or to things racial. The thing is evident elsewhere, that "overindulgence" works ruin.

The less observant individual is very likely to see in all of this what he in his hasty, immature judgment calls temporizing in the sense of concession, not in keeping with the ideal man in the ideal country. In many respects the Negroes' lot is not different to that of the average of the white man. His is a life of compromises. We may be sure that he has his troubles. His white face is not a panacea for all of his ills. Our country is honeycombed spiritually speaking with his unions and for the sole purpose of warding off the deadly encroachment of some man, or some men or set of men, having in mind his own presentation and advancement.

He thinks to see the necessity for these unions or else the time, energy and money would not be spent in their formation and perpetuation. The Negroes' troubles are of a different kind—but troubles just as the white man's troubles are troubles, and in keeping with the thought that life is a matter of compromise. They begin in the home, are continued in the schools and reach their climacteric in the great theater of world affairs. So, after all, caution and reserve and tact are not to be hooted down at unneedful qualities; they too are elements in the warfare of life, equal if not superior components in life's great compound, and are to be reckoned with as such in the great desideratum—Prosperity, Happiness—Peace and Good Will to All Men

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Princeton Normal College and Industrial University is the name chosen for what promises to be a commendable undertaking by colored people at Princeton, Ind. This institution seems to be the culmination of efforts in recent years to bring about an industrial movement in the State of Indiana of the Tuskegee plan. Booker T. Washington's well know school. Prof. R. L. Anthony is the best known of the three persons mentioned as founders, the others being Mr. F. H. Smith and Rev. D. M. Turner. Prof. Anthony will be remembered as having been a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis; later he was associated with a private school in Vincennes, Ind., where he showed business ability and tact, the very necessary qualifications in the conduct of private schools. As the head of this new school that has such vast opportunities, Prof. Anthony, more than likely is as well fitted as any other man in the State. We say vast opportunities advisedly, since it is believed that the State through the legislature, will take kindly to the industrial school proposition and will lend the necessary aid if it can be shown that men and institution are thoroughly worthy. This has in mind the ability of the men to govern and control—executively, educationally and all the rest of it, as it concerns the qualifications of such governing bodies.

The efforts of a well known Bloomington colored man before two sessions of the legislature were futile, and so, because he came to that body without having made a personal effort; he had nothing whatever to show those busy men; no tangible asset. They absolutely had no excuse for making a grant. And of course there was no burning necessity for the institution from an educational viewpoint, as such is generally understood. But from the viewpoint of races, the lack of opportunities, the necessity of caring for one's own, and the like, there has been and is excuse, especially of recent years, for the establishing and maintenance of industrial centers as they are found in other populous Negro communities. Mr. Eagleston, of Bloomington, had respectful hearing; it was about all. Under the circumstances more could not have been expected. Men were willing, but had no evidence of good intentions on part of the Negroes.

Princeton has been selected for the institution, and which recently ushered into being with much ado. It may be providential in the location, since it is in the southwestern part of the State in our miniature "black belt," where the colored people perhaps stand in greater need of such institutions, and where they take more kindly to them, viewing them as aids rather than something to affright.

If immediate population had anything to do with it, Indianapolis would be a much better field—the vincinity. However, the Indianapolitans have been tried out on the proposition and and have invariably passed it up, thinking and alleging that it might be an easy method of having the well-known city institutions closed against them. Those that earnestly had the scheme in mind did not see a remote possibility of that sort of thing happening. Industrial schools to prosper must have "broad" acres to start with, many of them. These broad acres are not found down-town or even on the outskirts in the sense of continuity, as they would have to be. So it appears that the cry of ouster was a false alarm, but sufficient to disarm men of their nerve.

What is the result? Princeton has carted off the goods. The movement about Indianapolis would have been good for many thousands of dollars contributed by the State to be spent by Negroes in the education of their own people. Thousands of more dollars would have been contributed by individuals—no good thing has ever failed totally of public recognition—these thousands are gone; also the spirit that pervades communities where such institutions are established—that of friendly rivalry and emulation—literary ambition where the cold frown of "conscious" superiority is not—a community of mutual interest for those of the disposition and other advantages for the young man and woman nearly grown, yet who must walk as children. It is for this class above others that industrial schools are needed.

THE COLORED WAITER

The Negro waiter is neglecting his opportunity. The time for him to make good is NOW. The world is waiting for him to wake up and win out in the field that is peculiarly his. Notwithstanding his opportunities he has been losing ground for some time.

The above from the Hotel Monthly, a well known publication, should be taken seriously by the Negro waiter. The waiting business has proven a great blessing in the past and is yet a great opportunity for colored men. Every now and then goes up a cry against the colored waiters. Sometimes it is from the same source as the above, and sometimes it is from colored headwaiters. What is it all about? Perhaps it is too long a story, and, too, more than likely, the waiters know all about it. If there is need for the cry of "Wolf," the waiters should take heed, lest the wolf do come when they are least aware.

The hotels ought to come in for a good share of praise. What the younger men of the race, and the older ones too, for that matter, would have done without hem in the past, can not be known. They are still a "present help in the time of need." And as little as we may think of it, the position of waiter is one of the best general positions that is to be had by Negroes to-day. Of course, this means in the better class hotels in the larger cities. In these hotels the pay is very good, when tips are included and also board. To this must be added the nature of the work, which boys of no more than fifteen years may do, and men of sixty years may do. In other words, the employment is light when compared to other work where the pay is in any way similar. However, in spite of the favorable circumstances there are those that deliver the position a backhanded blow because in name it does not comport with other positions as they view it. The name suffers if it may be said, suffers as much because the waiters themselves treat the situation lightly as much as any one else, and perhaps more so. If they had the habit of standing up for the jobs, they would grow on them wonderfully, and before long they would rank with others of equal pay.

Gen. U. S. Grant was a great general and a grand president. His policies and orders during his administration were in accord to the policies and orders of the G. O. P. which in those days meant equality of rights, and President Grant was sure to see that we had those rights whatever the cost. Peace to his ashes.

"If you ask me where he hails from,
My reply, it shall be:
He hails from Appomatox,
And its famous apple tree."

THREE-LEGGED DUCK.

Elmer Taber, 1015 Belmont avenue, has a duck with three legs hatched April 14, and is strong and healthy, and can eat as much fat meat as a man and bread accordingly.

NOT THE FREEMAN AGENT.

To the Public:

Mr. C. C. Clarkson now located at Newberry, S. C., and who has been representing The Freeman throughout South Carolina for several months, is no longer authorized to act in any particular for The Freeman. Persons giving him their subscription after June 22, '07, do so at their own risk. Those who have given it prior to this time who have any complaint will please send in notice of same accompanied with receipt for money for subscription.

ELWOOD C. KNOX, Mgr.

FOR SALE.

The best thoroughly equipped (colored) Hotel in the State. Well advertised business alpeady established—a hotel that is making money now. Personal reasons for wishing to go out of business. Reply in care of Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Correspondence From Various Sections.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

A very appreciative audience assembled at the Cooper's Zion M. E. Church on Sunday, June 9th at 8 p. m., to listen to the anniversary sermon of the Cooper's Gold Standard Benevolent Association. The preacher was the Rev. W. W. Matthews, pastor of thd church and organizer of this great and useful association. The members filed their way into this edifice during the singing of the processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," by he choir. The officers were depicted by being dressed with yellow scarfs, passing over right shoulder and under left breast, and others with yellow rosettes on left breast. The female members were all splendidly dressed in white and the male in black. The preach er spoke from Christ's Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v, 12). He said he thinks that the Golden Rule of the association was the same as Christ's in His sermon on the Mount. He said he thinks there could be no more appropriate text selected for this occasion, and so he has selected same to leave an impression on his hearers. He said when the members adopted Christ's motto they have reached the great climax. Referring to name and object of the association he said that it was given by members to commemorate the name of the former owner of the lot on which the church is erected. He said that the people strewed branches of trees, hats, coats and other wearing apparel in the streets of that great metropolitan city as tribute to Christ when He was passing. He here gave benefits to be derived from such an association, that has as motto the word "Benevolence," and cautioned hearers to be careful in entertaining, for in so doing we may entertain angels unawares. The service having been dismissed you could see on the countenance of each of them satisfaction, and they almost seemed to have exclaimed, "Tis good that we had been here." Collection twenty-six dollars.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHAMPBELL Barrett, Coleman and Patterson compose one of the best quartetts in the metropolis.—Dr. Prince was again elected by the progressive Pythians of Texas as grand chancellor of the lone star state.—Mrs. Walter Scott and Miss Elnora Young returned to San Angelo Saturday after a few weeks visiting in the metropolis. They were shown many courtesies while here at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. O. Ballards, Burl Tylers G. A. Mays, M. E. Payne, and Mrs. J. G. Griffin.—Father F. H. Flint well known here departed this life at his residence in Oak Cliff. He was liked by all who knew him. His cheering counsel was for every one whom he chanced to converse with. Johnson Bros. have purchased the Darby Candy Kitchen.—New hats, old hats, good hats made to order Hats at 596 Cochran street.—June wedding on State street Wednesday night. Mr. W. H. Hallum and Miss M. E. Griffin. Quite a number on their friends were present to congratulate the contracted pair and presented them with many useful articles. Rev. White of old Bethel officiated.—The union picnic given by the Odd Fellow lodges of the city was well attended Wednesday night at Lincoln Park.—Bruce Etter was elected to represent comet Odd Fellows lodge if the present session of the grand lodge.—The colored saloon men of the city are now organized to help enforce the new laws which governs that kind of business in the state. Thomas W. Walker is the president and James Valks is the secretary.—A. D. Ewell of Houston visited friends here and returned.—The Knights and daughters of Tabor held Thanksgiving services on their own lot last Sunday afternoon a choice program was presented and the history of the various departments was reviewed.—The following resolutions were adopted on account of the death of F. H. Flint. Whereas. It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our well-known and beloved brother, F. H. Flint, of King David 151 and Worthy Past Patron of Vidalia Chapter, No. 57 of Oak Cliff, the city, church lodges and family lose one whose place cannot be easily filled,

Resolve that our aim be higher in the future and strive more each day to meet our loved one in that great city beyond where meetings will never end and the session of love, peace and happiness will continue in the sweet strains of harmony, and that a copy be spread on our minutes one sent to the bereaved family and one to The Freeman for publication. Miss Estella Jordan, Mrs. Katie Billington, Mrs. Annie Burney, committee.

Make Your Savings Earn Money.

No one saves simply for the sake of saving. The object in view is to enhance one's material welfare. Simple saving won't do it. The small interest a bank gives is a long and slow process. That great mercantile enterprise the

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT STORE

offers the only solution to the problem accessible to the earner. Stock in this magnificent business is for sale in small lots at only

TEN DOLLARS A SHARE.

This store will offer the daily needs of all the people at such attractive prices that the economical will be forced to buy here.

HANDLING ONLY THE STAPLES,

changes of fashion or taste will not affect its profits. Each stockholder in the great CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT STORE will be able to buy their supplies lower than anybody else can because each stockholder will be given a discount from the regular prices. Thousands of thrifty people in Indianapolis have already bought stock in this enterprise. More are buying it every day. We want as many people to buy it as the supply will accommodate. Remember opportunity is not with you always. The number of shares to be sold is limited. You can by it now for only Ten Dollars a share. After they have all been sold, no more can be had. Your purchase are now going to make wealthy men of a few store keepers. Why not own some of this stock and let your buylug go to make you independent?

For full information see

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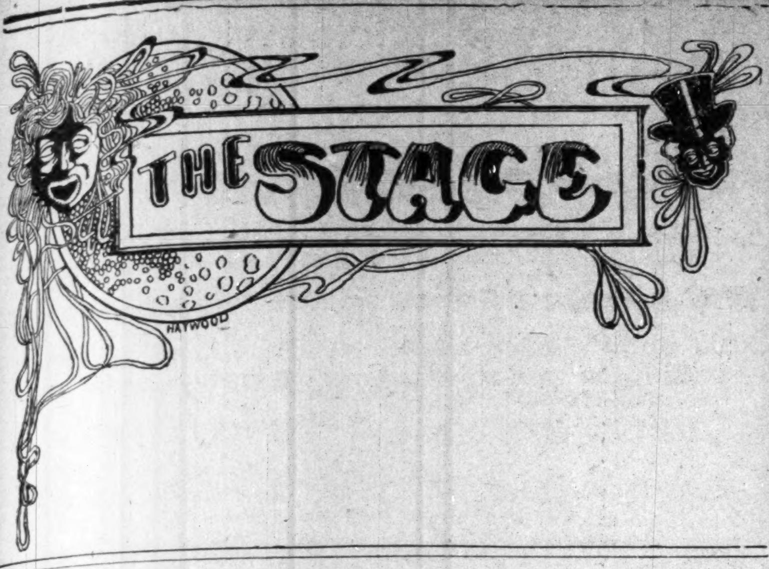


The Big Southern Comedy Company is making ready for the Dresden Garden, Chicago, June 24.

The "Filipino Girls," under the management of George Archer, are playing in summer parks near New York. Mr. Archer intends having a new act for next season.

The Mahara show is doing nicely and every one seems pleased and will arrive in the east about August 15th. The latest addition is "The Swears," (comedy team.)

Miss Helen Ogden, the soprano soloist has been doing vaudeville work in the east, spent a few days in the city last week the guest of her friend, Mrs. Susan Hilliard, in North California St.

Phil R. Miller has organized a company of twenty colored musicians, comedians and dancers, called "Phil R. Miller's Dixie Serenaders," for a tour of the summer parks in the Middle West.

Clemo, Cassels and Bonzai were seen at Henderson's, New York, last week. The critics say that with their several abilities the three have material capable of development, but the present vehicle will probably not bring them success.

Fiddler and Shelton are making a big hit at White City Vaudeville Theater, Chicago, Ill. They are now being booked west by the Western Vaudeville Booking Association to open Week of 24th at Fon du Lac, Wis., 8 weeks to follow. Look out for Fiddler and Shelton. "Going up." Regards to profession.

Harry J. Earl and Lillian M. Fisher closed Smith's Pastime Company in Cardston, Alberta, Can., and have joined the Great McKaulass Company for the summer season. Earle and Fisher are presenting an original act entitled, "Forty-five Minutes from Bam," by Mr. Earle, who is a native of Danville, Ill.

Leroy Bland writes from Frank Maharas' Minstrels: "The week of June 3 we played in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and scored a great sucess. The papers vied with each other in their write-ups. The Free Press stating we were the best colored company ever playing there, and, by the way, the Free Press is the paper of Winnipeg. Just think of a minstrel show playing the Walker theatre, that is devoted to the classics, and cost $500,000!

From Pittsburg to Lawrence, Kans., is the way Mr. Geo. W. Walker and his wife and Miss Maggie Davis term as the overland route to Mr. Walker's native city to spend the vacation with Mrs. Walker's parents and his boyhood friends. This is the first opportunity Mr. Walker has had in years to spend his summer vacation with hsi wife and mother without the trouble of his coming season on his mind. Things have changed now by the new managers taking that trouble. Mrs. Walker says they can keep it—that a year's stay in Kansas would be a short stay for her. She says she would not venture for rehearsal of "Bandana Land" if she did not have a contract for the coming season.

Mosley's Roof Garden at Richmond, Va., is doing extraordinary. It is the only place of pleasure in the city for colored people and all of the music-loving people can be found there any evening enjoying the sweet strains of music, as well as the latest and most popular songs. Mr. Mosely has had the good fortune to secure Miss Bydie Hall Rivas, late of Williams & Walker and the Smart Set as pianist and musical director for his garden. Miss Rivas, by her catchy music and popular songs, has won her way to the hearts of the Richmond people and has become a favorite socially as well as in her profession. Her many friends wish for her much success in her new position. If you should visit the Jamestown Exposition, don't fail to run over and see Mr. Mosley at Richmond. You will enjoy the trip and he will endeavor to make it pleasant for you. Richmond is a good town for colored shows, and any one of them that travels East, West, North or South, will make a great mistake by not playing Richmond.

WILLIANMS' MINSTRELS.

Things 'am certainly coming our way, and everybody is happy as usual. We have a few more one-night stands in Tennessee, then we're bound for good "Ole Virginia," down as far as the exposition. Miss Bennie Colquitt, the singing soubrette; also Miss "Blond Gazaway," the premier buck dancer and coon shouter, joins us at Chattanooga last week. They are meeting with success. Geo. Fletcher, as John A. Downfall, his own sketch, is cleaning, singing "Feather Your Nest." Messrs Walker and Elliott are still responsible for our music.

ACTORS NOT MADE.

Many a bad actor might have been born a good bricklayer, and I have worn shoes that were made by possible actors—they surely were not made by good shoemakers.

An actor is born, not made. He may be a rough diamond and need no end of polishing, but the stone must be pure or he will never shine in the diadem of art.

There are those who early in their careers have achieved a certain distinction, but instead of profiting by this step by making another in the right direction, they imagine themselves on the top rung of the ladder and halt there forever, or proceed to go ahead, crab fashion.

If I were asked what proportion of aspirants for the stage who come to me for advice will ultimately become great artists, I would answer five in 10,000.

The man of ability will respond quickly to suggestion and criticism. He will have a sweet and sympathetic nature. He will be full of faith in his instructor and faith in himself. He will be known by his simplicity and modesty.

Now, how is this rara avis, a great actor, found? In the first place, he must possess patience, perseverance, and a genius for hard work. These are essentials.

The mediocre are always pompous, headstrong, and unwilling to be guided or restrained. Suggestions, criticism? These are but insults to their are!—David Belasco.

WHERE'S THE WIND, WHEN IT DON'T BLOW?

Uncle Remus Sage was a mighty old man,
And had never spent a day in school,
Nor could he tell how long he'd been in dis here land;
Yet, one couldn't call him a fool.

Many nights had he sat by his cabin fire,
While the chil'lun from the big house read to him,
From the one Book he did admire;
But his thoughts were of educating his son Jim.

So he labored early and late,
And buried his earnings beneath the floor,
That he, his boy Jim, could educate,
To tell him a thing he longed to know.

At last, to school Jim must go,
And the reports were, "He's doing well;"
This set the parent's heart aglow
To fell that ere long he could tell.

The years went leisurely by,
And at last his boy returned;
And, if Jim didn't know why?
His medals indicated that he'd learned.

To his humble fireside
And parents bent with years,
He returned to them with pride,
But was forced to shed tears.

When Father asked of son,
Ther's one thing I want to know;
And have for many de's years, by gum:
Where's the wind, when it don't blow?

E. LYON JONES.

April 30, 1907.

THE NASHVILLE STUDENTS ARE NO LAGGARDS.

Those who remained away from the Deadwood Theater last night, under the impression that the Nashville Students might prove of the less calibre of the joyless Happy Hooligans, missed a treat. For light musical entertainment, with just the right sort of fun and dancing, the colored aggregation is the best that has been seen here. Throughout the evening the small cast of eight gave entire satisfaction, keeping the large audience in an uproar of applause and appreciation over their work. They can each and every one sing and dance and act and the program was carefully culled of anything that might prove objectionable or bordering on the vulgar. It was clean and finished entertainment.

W. A. Bruce and Miss L. Bruce, as singers, together with the Mitchells and Miss Henderson were thoroughly enjoyed. Johnny Edwards is a rattling good eccentric dancer and comedian, and George Boutte made the boards jump with his shifty, new steps. The olio is much above the average and contrary to most performances of this kind, the audience is better pleased as it progresses. Mr. Culligan should be justly proud of his company and it is safe to say that the purses in town they visit should be flattered for their appearance.

—Deadwood Pioneer-Times.

April 23.

OBSERVATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN OHIO.

At Hamilton we found the leading shampooing, massage and manicuring business carried on by Mrs. Davidson, the talented wife of a popular tonsorial artist. Eddie Long conducts the leading restaurant; Rev. J. H. Smith pastors the largest congregation with Rev. Mr. Wilson as an able second. Mrs. Moreland has a roomy and cozy hotel.

At Cincinnati, the Queen City, we found much to encourage us, and very much to dishearten us in certain quarters. "Negrophobia" reigns supreme; race prejudice is acute and pervades the very atmosphere. Many of the public places are closed to the Negro, even the cheap five-cent moving picture halls and if he tries to enter he is told, "We do not cater to your trade." The bad Negro is supposed to be the cause, and hte Queen City certainly has a large number of them. He is a menace to the community; he he dragging us down. Something must be done or the race is forever doomed. The shiftless, no-account Negro is a most formidable obstacle and a wretched drawback to the onward march of the race.

We rejoice to say that in spite of the many hindrances and seeming perplexities, they have been of advantage to the race for the most part they have been the cause of giving success to race enterprise. For instance, "The Douglass," Cincinnati's famous and leading hostelry, Major E. G. Gaither as proprietor and Col. Sam Brown, as manager, are forging ahead and filling a long-felt need among our people. Their dining room is hard to beat and there are no fancy prices. The fare is cheap, the attention is all you could expect, first-class in every particular. All the leading theatrical people stop there.

Hon. George W. Hayes, Ohio's District Grand Master, is one of the most popular men in the city and is generally respected by both white and black. He holds a "fat" federal position and his word goes each and every time. The race, lodge and church are proud of him.

Gaither's is the second Archie Greathouse in this country. He is a young man, not out of his thirties, and is rated as being near the million mark and unmarried.

We next journeyed to Covington, Ky., just across the river, and was the recipient of the greatest countesy from Dr. K. Gasso Kohlvomah, who left his office and business to go around and introduce me to the leading race representatives in that town. Dr. Kohlwvomah is a leading oriental masseur and also editor of the Afro-American of that city.

Covington is alive in business activities. There we find the popular Murry Hotel, the Covington City Steam Carpet Cleaners, Messrs. Thompson & Son, proprietors; Gaines & Co., Undertakers, and A. J. Duncan, a first-class druggist, with Drs. Kelly,, Ferguson and Kohlwvomah as men are doin gthings. We had the pleasure to meet W. P. Dabney, editor of the Union of Cincinnati, who thinks that Foraker is the coming man. We were pained to notice the sudden demise of Rev. Dr. J. D. Underwood, whose funeral occurred at the Antioch Baptist Church, June 5, with a large attendance of the clergy and laity. Dr. Underwood was until recently the honored pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Springfield, Ill. He was a scholar and orator of the first water.

BE WARY OF THE GIRL

Who shirks her share of the work.
Who does not love her mother.
Who never sees anything to do.
Who tries to steal another girl's llover.
Who tells tales about her companions.
Who gets into debt to buy finery for herself.
Who says one thing and does another.
Who never speaks of anything but men.
Who has a score of lovers all at once.
Who is always pretending to be better than every one else.
Who seldom speaks the truth.
Who speaks slightingly of her parents.
Who is cruel to children.
Who never denies herself anything.
Who would marry the first man who asked her, no matter what his character was like.

TAYLOR'S HAIR GROWER and Dandruff (pomade) 25c at all drug stores or sent by mail upon rec ipt of price. Cures Dandruff, Scalinsss, Dryness and every eruptive scalp affection. Stimulates the hair follicles, thereby causing harsh, short, thin hair to grow long, thick, beautiful, soft, glossy and pliable. An ideal hair dressing. Improvent wonderful in a short time. Agents can make $2 to $5 per day. Write to-day for our ist of 108 free articles and particulars. Address Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 4, Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson, Mable
Anderson, Susie
Brown, Miss Lyda
Gentry, Mrs Minnie
Irver, Mrs James
Johnson, Mrs Stella
Joseph, Miss Emma
Lee, Miss Francis
Mason Mrs Ruby
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Perry, Mrs Lizzie
Perry, Lizzie
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Scott, Emma
Sullivan, Mollie
Taylor, Carrie
Thomas, Mrs, Lula
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Woods. Mrs Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Allen, Mack
Adams, Wm
Armstrong, Roy
Allen & Dots
Aerand, Kid
Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong, Thos
Bell, Frank
Brown, Warren
Bristo, Buddy
Burton, Chas. A.
Burton, E, J.
Bryants Musical Family
Crooker, L
Cooker, L
Crossman & Fack
Childs, Walter
Cross & Cross
Chapman, J. C.
Crosby, Frank–2
Clay, Louis A
Clearmont, Frank
Edwards, Chas
Edwards, John
Edwards, John
Galloway, Joe E
Galen, B L
Gaten, A S
Hunter, Frank L
Hackleman, E M
Helms, Billy
Howard, Ed
Hysell, N R
Hurdle, Levi
Isler, Arthur
Johnson, J Lewis
Johnson, Billy
Jones & Strander
Johnson, J Lems
Lewis, Fred J
Jones, James
Jackson, J E
Jones, Simon
Jones, George A
Jones, James
June, Geo W
Kersands, Billy
Kene, Charles E
Knuner, L D
Kenney, Arthur L.
Kemp, Robert
Lacey, James S
Lee, Walter
LaShe La
Long, Asher
Maxwell, Arthur
McKenyre, Chas
Maxwell, Arthur
Mitchell, Fulton
McCameron, Henry
McCameron Prof. J
McDade, G W
Mitchells The
McKanlass, W H
Miller, Frank
Montgomery, A H
Mosbey, John H
Pope, R Roy
Prince, Geo, W
Pickett, Mr.
Rue, Chas E
Proctor, Geo H
Quinne, Geo W
Rose and Fulton,
Reed, Edward
Rucker, John
Reynolds, Wm
Ross, John A
Shields, Walter
Sherman, J E
Sherman, J E
Smith, David
Smith, J J
Smith, Prof J J
Simmons, Rich
Stevens, Sam
Smith, Harry C
Smith, Charles
Sherman, J E
Thomas, Dick
Thompson, A. B
Wood, F B
Wilson, Arthur
Williams, J H
Wall, J Turner
Wall, F
Wade, James Kid
Wilson, Chas
WilliamsG, A.–3
Wood, Edward
Wilson, John
Weatherly, Joe
Williams, Winston
Williams, J H

HON. W. T. VERNON SPEAKS

(Continued from first page.)

front in public affairs made no mean record in statesmanship and public efficiency. The younger Negro from the schools can and will do as well when given an opportunity. His loyalty and patriotism need not be questioned. His high-mindedness and desire for right can not be denied. He loves his country—will live for it, and die for it and America will not lose, but rather gain by giving him the fullest opportunity to measure up to the full requirements of citizenship. We shall look to the best men of America for these opportunities. We have faith to believe they will grant them.

I pledge you that while you help us as a race, as we have striven to do for the past forty years, we will not disappoint you. For every word of encouragement we will make greater effort; for every opportunity we will make preparation; for every confidence and trust we will be faithful; for every honor we will be worthy. America can point out no heights which we will not essay to climb, no danger which we will not dare, no duty which we ill not perform. Through work in the school, work at the trades, work unceasingly and never ending, we will prove her confidence not displaced. She has pointed out no battlefields, where we have not followed the flag. Everywhere and in every way we will do ur best, for thus alone can we deserve all that has been done for us, and all that the best men of American are willing to do.

TO SETTLE RACE CONFLICT

(Continued from first page.)

As this ought not to be the subject of vaingiorious exaltation among the whites it should not be considered, or felt, as either a humiliation or a reproach by the blacks. In case it should become so the future would be dark indeed for both races. Each needs to grow in grace; but it is my belief that each can and will thus grow in grace here in the South first of all and most of all, and within lines plainly fixed by God, and Nature, leading to that ultimate peace that passeth understanding, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down in harmony.

We Are Bound to Life Together.

We may not escape our manifest destiny. Neither of us can get rid of the other. Schemes to that end, however ingenious, are wholly visionary. Since this is so, let us take account of what has been done these forty years of freedom.

I stand here tonight to declare that the world has never witnessed any such progress from darkness to light as that which we see in those districts of the South where the Negro has had a decent opportunity for self-development. Look at Jamaica—nearly a century of emancipation, the Negro at a standstill—look at South Africa, riches piled on riches, the Negro still a savage and less considered than the animals—yet it is England that piques herself on what she has done for freedom and the black man.

Let the Negro go to any New England community and try to get employment. Barred on every hand; plenty of sentiment, but no "wittles." There are regions North and West which never knew slavery and were a unit for the Union where the Negro is refused admittance. He is told to move on. He is what the President described the other day as "an undesirable citizen." Turn Southward; plenty both of work and wages for all who bring tranquil minds and willing hands. Bad people, slothful people, get on nowhere; but nowhere on the habitable globe has the liberated slave fared so well, nowhere has he so fair an outlook, as in the Southern States of North America.

The Local Affinities.

Why? Because we know one another and because, no matter what anybody says to the contrary, there is a common bond of sympathy between us. Never can the white man of the South forget what the black man did during a war waged for his freedom; and what he might have done. Never should the black man of the South forget that he is the weaker in the race toward perfection and for a long time must look to the white man for help of many kinds. It is through these reciprocal obligations and interests that the two races will reach an institutional system of living and doing entirely satisfactory to both.

Nothing is to be expected from the rushing hot-house process, or from any artificial arrangement; everything is to be hoped from nature left to herself—unvexed by misdirected political considerations, uninfluenced by outsiders teaching false philosophies—simple justice and kindness presiding over the ordinary laws of common honesty, and common sense.

The Negro in Africa has scarcely burst the chrysalis of the primitive state of man. In America he is yet in a state of racial childhood. As he realizes this, the faster he will grow, the quicker he will learn, the sooner he will reach his racial manhood. In less than half a century he has done wonders. Before the century we have just begun is half over, he will have done greater still. He has yet and upon an extensive scale to learn habits of method and order; habits of tenacity and acquisition; habits of sustained industry and sobriety without which no race—white, red, brown, or black—or any individual man—can get on and prosper.

The Religion of Brotherhood.

He is a bad white man who will not help his neighbor black man when that neighbor black man shows the spirit to help himself. He is a bad black man who cherishes hatred in his heart against the white man because he is a white man. He is a foolish black man who thinks because the mirage of social equality, which would prove a curse rather than a blessing, is denied him, that he white man hates him. Social questions the world over creates their own laws and settle themselves. They can not be forced. It is idle anywhere for anybody to contest, or quarrel with them. No man should want to go where he is not wanted; true, self-respecting men dismiss the very thought of it, going their own way, hoeing their own row, and giving praise to God that their happiness is within themselves and beyond the reach of any man, be he white, or black, king or vassal!

Go then hence, to-night, uplifted, each to his appointed task—no bitterness in any heart—the love of God Supreme, but this love of God measured by man's love for man—even as it was revealed to the good Arabian sleeper—in that exquisite blending of Religion and Philosophy.

"Abou Ben Adhem, may his tribe increase,
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lilly in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Adhem. 'Nay not so,'
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great, wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

Wanted For
Big 4th of July Celebration
At BROWN'S PARK, FORDYCE, ARK.,—An Old Plantation Show,
Colored Performers at All Times, also Magicians, Jugglers, Big Features, Oriental People,
Dancing Girls, Eight or Ten Piece Colored Band, Base Ball Teams
to locate here for summer.
Want a Moving Pieture Man TO LOCATE HERE FOR THE SUMMER.
Apply to PRINCE ASKAZUMA, General Managing Secretary.
Mrs. Cadie Brown, sole owner of Brown's Park.

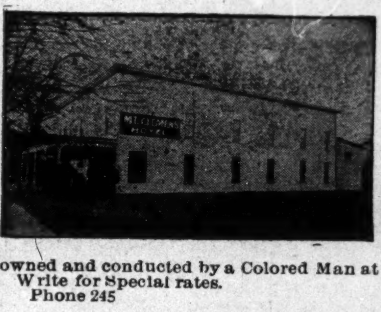
AMUSEMENT.

Big 4 Excursions
SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
$1.50 LAWRENCEBURG and AURORA $1.50
Special train leaves 7:00 a. m
$1.25 TERRE HAUTE and RETURN $1.25
Special train leaves 7:40 a. m.

Pennsylvania Lines
JUNE--30 EXCURSION SUNDAY, --JUNE 30
Round Trip
$2.00-- LOUISVILLE --$2.00
Leave Indianapolis at 7 a. m. Leave Louisville (14th and Main) at 7 a. m.
☞No intermediate stops in either direction.

FARES FIVE CENTS TO
WHITE CITY
An ideal spot for outdoor attractions. Second season proving even more popular than anticipated. An immense board walk surrounded by live en ertainment features. Magnificent river front with hundreds of boats. Great skating rink, scenic railroad, loop-the-loop, chutes, ferris wheel and funny and fascinating shows. Free vaudeville acts and band concerts daily.
FINE CAR SERVICE.

FURNISHED ROOMS 50c UP. MEALS 50c UP.



THE MT. CLEMENS HOTEL
AND
MINERAL BATH HOUSE,
American and European Plan,
HAS opened its doors for the accommodation of Colored People that may come to Mt. Clemens in the future for their health and TREATMENT ON RHEUMATISM.
It is the only Hotel and Mineral Bath House owned and conducted by a Colored Man at any of the health resorts in the United States.
Write for Special rates.
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GEO. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor,
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At Liberty.
Clarionet, also a Flute and Piccalo, B. and O.
Just closed season with minstrel company. Address "Clarionet," room 28 No. 2404 Wabash Ave., (care of Branch) Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED at ONCE for Brown's Tennessee
Minstrels
CORNET PLAYER
That Double in Band and Orchestra.
Route—Independence, Wis., June 26-27; Blair, Wis., June 28-29.

WANTED-Colored Performers & Musicians
for Summer engagement Positively no tickets. If you have not car fare to join, don't write. Tell all you do in first letter. Tent show. Week stands. Salary sure. Address C A. BROWN, Mound City, Kas., June 17 to 22; Butler, Mo., 24 to 29.

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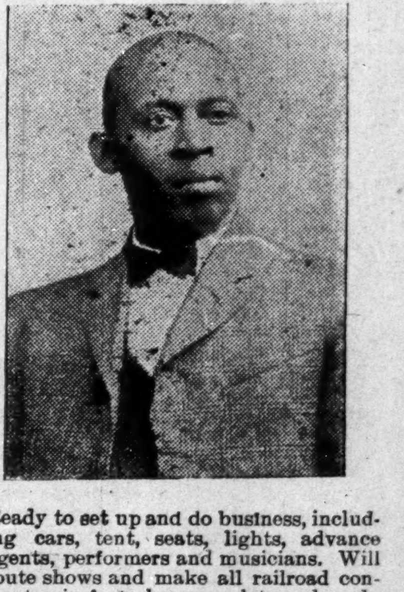
LADIES for Plantation and Chorus Girls. State all in first letter. Long engagements to right parties. Address P. J. Cooper, 40 Eighth street, Manager Plantation Pavillion, White City Park, Milwaukee, Wis. The Deweys and Bradfords write.

"FOR RENT"
Minstrel Shows
UNDER CANVAS



Ready to set up and do business, including cars, tent, seats, lights, advance agents, performers and musicians. Will route shows and make all railroad contracts; in fact, show complete and ready to set up and do business. Have one show on road now, and the manager has been making clear for himself $200 to $400 per week since opening. Parties desiring such business will do well to write me for full particulars. Don't write unless you mean business and have money to do business with. And a person don't have to know anything about the business to be successful, as I guide and protect the show.

Parties desiring full particulars will address PAT CHAPPELLE, Manager and Owner, RABBIT'S FOOT AND FUNNY FOLKS COMEDY CO. The successful manager who has made over $50,000 in five years.

Performers and musicians write; can place 200 or more. Address, 1054 West Church St., Jacksonville. Fla..
or en route of ' A Rabbit's Foot Co."

We want every girl and boy to become agents and reporters for the Indianapolis Freeman. You can make $4 to $5 a week during the months of vacation.

The Stage

GEORGE WALKER VISITS HIS HOME.

It may be of some interest to the readers to learn of the homecoming of George W. Walker, of the well-known colored team of Williams and Walker. Mr. Walker will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Ada Overton Walker, and Miss Maggie Davis, Mrs. Walker's companion, and a member of their theatrical organization.

In deference to Mr. Walker, it can be truthfully said that he is to the colored element of the theatrical business what Mr. Booker T. Washington is to the political and industrial life of the Afro-American. He has pointed the way along which members of his race may travel without engendering color prejudice, a way he has strewn with financial, artistic and professional success. This success he attributes to his not attempting to preempt his white brethren's field on the stage, and because he had talent of a transcendent quality. The team of which he is the stellar member were the first colored artists to find their way before high-class white audiences, and wherever prejudices of race and color existed it has been eliminated by this clever pair of Ethiopian entertainers, and so, by sheer force of native accomplishments and the use of good judgment, Mr. Walker has had a career not alone for Williams and Walker, but for hundreds of other colored men and women, whose gifts of song and dance and humor had no medium of expression.

It has always been the proud boast of Mr. Walker to have been born and bred in Laurence, and whenever an opportunity presents itself to make this fact known he never overlooks it.

In every enterprise with which he has been connected, the State of Kansas seems to have been the centrifugal point of the plot, and it is a known fact that upon the occasion of their being commanded to appear before his highness, King Edward VII, at Buckingham Palace, which has a more significant meaning than is usually understood, he did not forget to make known to the entire royal family that the place of his birth was Laurence, Kansas, U. S. A.

Mrs. Alice Myers has the proud honor of being the mother of Mr. Walker, and she should indeed be proud of such a son, as the writer has been associated for several years in the capacity of Mr. Walker's business manager has occasion to know that she is never forgotten, even during Mr. Walker's busiest time, and he always finds a moment to drop a little note of consolation to the members of his family in Laurence, which consists of his mother, Alice Myers, his grandmother, Sarah Hayden, and Uncle Willie Hayden.

During the writer's several conversations as to Mr. Walker's early life in Laurence, and having heard him mention the female contingent of his family, I naturally inquired as to the male members, whereupon Mr. Walker informed me decisively that his father still lives, and at present is in Denver, Colo., and is the president of the Colorado Colonization Society of Liberia, Africa.

During a recent visit to Laurence in the capacity of business manager of their last season's production, "Abyssinia," I received several queries as to the whereabouts of Nash Walker, and, being of an inquisitive nature, I questioned Mr. Walker regarding the surname of Nash, I never having heard it before visiting Laurence. In answer to the question, he informed me that the full name of his father was Jerry Nashville Walker, but seldom used by his associates, the middle name Nash having been adopted in consequence. The name of the son followed that of the father, and every one called him Nash Walker.

At the time of Waluer, Jr., birth the elder Walker was the very popular porter of the Eldridge House, and was known by the entire populace of Laurence, both white and colored, and at the time of the coming of young Walker upon the scene it did not take many years for the youngster to become popular, both among the business and in fact all men about town. He was readily accepted by the college boys as their mascot, and accompanied them upon many of their escapades.

Mr. Walker's chief object in visiting Laurence is to inspect a new residence which he has just completed on Indiana street, and which he has presented to his mother, the entire transaction having been executed and negotiated by Mr. Walker's person friend, Attorney John W. Clark, of this city.

The furnishings were purchased from the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich. It may seem exaggerated to the readers of The Freeman, but in order to make this trip home it was necessary for Mr. Walker to refuse three vaudeville engagements, one week each, for which the team of Williams and Walker receive $2,000 per week, the largest salary ever paid any vaudeville act in the United States.

In the minds of the public this sum seems exorbitant, but, of course, there is always bitter with the sweet. For instance, the writer cites, as an example of the rough road traveled by this clever team of entertainers:

Just previous to "Abyssinia" being produced, their manager, a certain Mr. ——, decided to cut the number of people used in the production from one hundred to sixty, after having contracted with Mr. Walker to allow him as many people in the production as he (Mr. Walker) deemed necessary.

This action on the manager's part did not meet with the approval of Mr. Walker, as it has always been his aim to give the people its money's worth, not only in the number of people used in his productions, but from a standpoint of artistic temperament and detail, the money consideration being the last considered.

In consequence, Mr. Walker called his entire company together and informed them that "Abyssinia" would not be produced until he could find a manager who was willing to allow him every concession in number of people, production and every detail necessary to properly produce a first-class production on a scale meeting with his approval.

Little does the theater-going public know what this meant. In consequence of this action, Mr. Walker paid the salaries of the entire organization for eight weeks, amounting to $2,400 per week, a total loss of $11,200 to the firm of Williams and Walker. This firm has an unusual reputation for doing things as they should be done, and we will uphold that reputation if it takes every dollar Williams and Walker can make for the next ten years. This was the only remark passed. What was the consequence? "Abyssinia" was produced, and proved the largest winners Williams and Walker ever had, and was voted an artistic success by every newspaper critic in the country.

It is also a fact well known that George Walker and his partner, Bert Williams, have done more for charity for their race and that of their white brethren than any team today in the theatrical business. They have never refused a call to appear for sweet charity's sake, no matter from whence or how often it came.

During my career in the theatrical business, which has been of ten years, and in which I have been connected with many stellar atttractions in a managerial capacity, I have never met any two men who are of broader mind or with whom I would rather be identified than George W. Walker and his partner, Bert Williams.

They are both men of intelligence, and both seem to have that elusive something about them that no man can take from them, and which any man, black or white, must admire.

Yours very truly,

ABE LEVY.

THE FAULTS OF SONG PUBLISHERS.

By Sylvester Russell.

Song publishers have at last been driven to their wits' ends to fathom what kind of songs the public will stand for next. It was a gracious thing that the public got an overdose, all at once, of what some indiscreet writer termed "coon songs." It was not the rag-time music that willed this class of songs; such music has all been beautiful, and rag-time music will always live. The great fault with the popular New York and Chicago publishers was that they would accept of any kind of a manuscript that came along set to music and publish it, regardless of the nature of the subject, or, as to what extent it insulted the colored race. But the change soon came when white people began to tire of wench stories and had actually become ashamed of hearing insulting darkey life insinuations sun to rag-time music. The appearance of undesirable songs was not the actual fault of men who wrote them, nor actaors who sung them. The men who published them must take the blame and view the consequence. Right in the midst of a turnine sentiment, a few years ago, The Freeman published under my signature, an article requesting song publishers to kindly omit the word "nigger" from rag-time songs and nearly all the New York publishers gladly omitted the word from their following publications.

And now comes a second dose of the word "nigger" from Chicago. Will Rossiter has published "If the Man in the Moon was a Coon." The poem is a common mess of rot, including the word "nigger," which, if we are to pattern after the sensitiveness of the Irish, now grossly insults the colored race. It was never ordained that the darkly tinted azure spots of golden hue that frescoes the cheeks of the moon should ever thus be ridiculed, and it would be best that some interested person in Chicago remind Mr. Rossiter of what publishers have already leadned in New York, by stepping into his office and handing him a copy of The Freeman.

In the Rossiter publication we have a worthless manuscript set to the sweetest tune of rag-time music imaginable; but the song can never live because of its tainted poetry; the good quality the people saw in the music is lost in the guilt of its sentiment and the song which once met with applause is doomed to disappointment.

Some people might say: "What harm is there in a mere song?" But let me inform such people that a lot of harm has already been done.. The fundamental harm dates back to what has already been rehearsed, "All Coons Look Alike to me," "Coon, Coon, Coon" and "Nigger, Nigger, Never Die."

The first of these songs, suggested by a white woman, was set to music by Mr. Ernest Hogan, a colored star actor and the second song was written by Mr. Raymond A. Browne, a white poet and song writer.

Both of these men are gentlemen who had no thought at the time of the bad effect those songs would have upon the minds of the new native-born and foreign races of the common people. The generation when Charley Hunn wrote "I'm the Father of a Little Black Coon," had not yet fully passed. So Hogan and Browno following directly after, simply wrote those two no wregretful songs, to suit the popular sentiment of that period and to coin money. It is strange to note that the word "darky," which is not at all objectionable, since the days of slavery has nearly always been omitted. Following the above three songs, another soon song of the very vulgarist type, entitled, "I Got Mine," came out with the word "nigger" in it and colored actors as well as white, sang it with all their might and even to-day colored actors are singing "If the Man in the Moon was a Coon."

Now, if the intelligent colored actors would make it their business to chide the ignorant ones and also express their disapproval to white actors who sing such songs, in a nice way, and to song publishers, it would have a tendency to lessen such practices of race insult.

Now, if the stubborn, ignorant class of the colored actors will please cut all self-ridicule out and if song publishers will please kindly oblige the respectable element of the colored race by restricting race insult from comic songs, they will be doing a heap of good to a badly demoralized country. This subject has now been rehearsed for the second time with reluctancy.

It is not to be over smart that we again speak of it. We are here to inspire the white man in places where features of the "Golden Rule" is blind, just as we have always done, even at the National Capital. Black men who are born with superior brains have ever given their knowledge away, free of charge, to enrich and enlighten white men whose brilliant chances in life have advanced them to such an extent that they have speedily reached their journey's end either in the valley or on the hilltop or sorrow or shame, while the intelligent black man, in his enforced precaution, made necessary by virtue of his color, remained happy, ever happy, regardless of the kicks he generally got for his kindness and the musical insults which come flowing to poison the air and bruise his heart from the thoughtless corruption of literary are.

It is this taint of egotistic musical instinct that makes American people and their comic music a perfect vocal mockery.

PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO.

Garfield Thompson Has Been Appointed Gauger at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12.—Indignation has been aroused here by the appointment of Garfield Thompson, a Negro, as gauger for the Scott Price distillery. This is the first time that a Negro has been appointed to the internal revenue service here. The proprietors threaten to close down the distillery unless the Negro is removed, alleging that he is incompetent.

NEGRO PROGRESS.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press finds much sifinificance in the recent meeting of thirty-three colored carpenters in a school building in New York. They met under the auspices of a subcommittee of a committee for improving the industrial conditions of the Negroes in New York. This committee has been at work about three years, and has accumulated some valuable statistics in regard to Negro workers in the metropolis. The Pioneer Press finds in this and similar occurrences proof of Negro progress, and says:

"The Negro is infinitely better off now than thirty years ago, if reports as to the amount of land owned and cultivated by him in the South are to be trusted. He is working out his own salvation there in a manner which some day history may look back upon as verging on the heroic. For he is hampered by race prejudice and by many of his own race who give only too much occasion for that prejudice. The arousing of a racial feeling by which all incompetents will be ruled out or brought to a higher state of efficiency through practical education is a result devoutly to be wished for.

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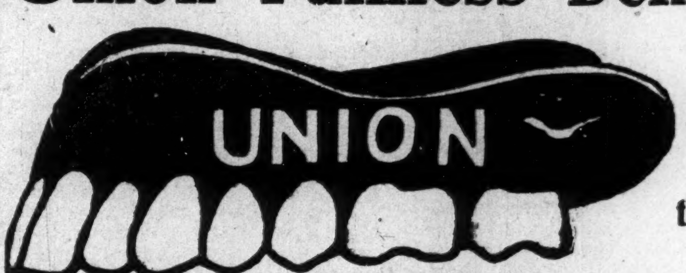

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BLACKBURN, ONLY MAN THAT HAS CHANCE WITH JOE GANS.

Philadelphia, June 16.—Joe Gans is finding his field of endeavor narrowing more very year. He is much superior to the ordinary run of boxers who are now in the field. There is onl yone boxer now left in the United States who can give Gans anything like an argument. Close students of boxing could never see anything in the work of Battling Nelson which would entitle him to be considered in the same class with Gans, and the bout at Tonopah proved the truthfulness of this theory. There would be no interest in another match between these men, and it is not likely to be ever seriously considered by any sensible matchmaker or club-owner. Britt was an easy mark for Gans, so easy, in fact, that a foul had to be worked up to give a little snap to the affair.

Among the other boxers who would have any possible chance with the lightweight champion are Jimmy Gardner, who would be about as easy as Britt; Harry Lewis and Mike Sullivan. Lewis can't make anything near the lightweight limit, and is out of serious consideration just at present, so far as fighting Gans is concerned.

Jack Blackburn, the Indianapolis Negro, is the only man at the present time in sight who can make Gans extend himself. Many patrons of boxing who have studied the performances of these two men are of the opinion that Gans has Blackburn beaten from the time that they enter the ring, and they base this opinion on the fact that the Philadelphian seems to lose his nerve when he faces Gans, notwithstanding the good work he does with other boxers. Allowing for the sake of argument that these men are right, a long contest between them would settle the matter for all time, and the winner would be entitled to the lightweight championship without cavil, for they are certainly the superiors of any other two men now in the ring in the lightweight class.

JOHNSON SAYS HE WILL FORCE SCHRECK TO FIGHT.

Colored Man Follows Mike to Chicago.

Chicago, June 10.—Following Mike Schreck's arrival in the city, Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, has also descended upon Chicago, and says he will stay here until he gets a match with the Cincinnati man. Johnson "blew" in yesterday morning and said that he would try and get his bout to-morrow.

Johnson claims that the negotiations, which were talked of just before the Schreck-Hart battle, for the winner to meet him, were bona fide, so far as he is concerned. He said he was much disappointed when Schreck left Tonopah without signing up for a battle.

Manager Hogan says that he has already signed articles with Squires, contingent on the Australian's beating Burns. Hogan declares Squires looks every inch a fighter, and says he thinks he will heat Burns easily when they meet. However, Billy does not believe that the Australian can beat Schreck, and is willing to gamble on it.

Hogan Will Post Forfeit.

Hogan was incensed at the statement of Jack Johnson that he would be $5,000 that he could stop Schreck inside of twenty rounds, and declares that he will post a forfeit for the meeting with the colored man any time the latter desires.

"Johnson did not talk like that when we met in 'Frisco," said Hogan. "He was very quiet there. But he did not expect us to return to Chicago so soon, and that is why he is making so much noise now. He can be accommodated if he is in earnest, for he could be a pick-up for Mike.

"Schreck is a great favorite in Tonopah, and the miners there will back him against any man in the world. He did not have any trouble with Hart, and floored the big fellow six times with clean punches. Of course, Hart is a tough man to knock out, as everybody knows, but it was only a question of time, for Mike beat him in every round and had him badly battered up at the end. Mike was getting stronger as the fight went on."

AT THE EDITOR'S DESK.

The head of Howard University, Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, is known for his Christ-like qualities of heart—a scholar and guide. He is a white gentleman, whom to know is but to love.

Booker T. Washington will have to move to New York in event his trusteeship list grows much larger. The Metropolitan city is the home of the man of numerous vice-presidential offices and trusteeships.

In its effort to outdo New York, Chicago will soon have a hotel building 22 stories high; it will be the highest building in the world. When its 1,150 rooms are filled with the various nationalities, it will be a veritable Tower of Babel.

President Barclay of Liberia, Africa, extends the United States Negro cordial invitation to become one of his country. He, however, prefers people of the right stamp. Bishop Turner will at least be interested in the invitation.

Much discussion is going on over the Negro as a slaveholder. To what purpose, it can not be seen, unless to prove the contention. The practice was not general, and for the most part the so-called Negro slaveholders were Indians, or of Indian and Negro bloods.

Princeton, Ind., has gobled up the oportunity for a great industrial-technical school, promoted by the state funds—a probability. We Indianapolitans sat by and saw the game go—wanted it to go. Was there ever such perversity¼

The patients of the Atlantic hospital where forty trained nurses struck, will have to manage to look after their own wants for a while. It is said that the nurses struck simply because they could—had no grievance at all. More than likely the "dumb driven" have a story to tell.

Detroit people are now insisting that Azalia E. Hackley is a product of that city, rather than Denver, Colo. This rivalry is owing to the recent success of Mrs. Hackley, notably in Paris, France. They are making a fuss over her; she is worthy of the fuss.

The Negroes who are "enthusing" just now over Secretary Taft oubht not forget his speech some time ago before the Republican State Convention of North Carolina, in which the Secretary urged the Negroes to leave the Republican party and at the same time defended the disfranchising laws of the Southern States, and later his chief, President Roosevelt, has taken the unexplained position of playing into the hands of the "Lily Whites" of the South. No brethren, don't forget it; do you hear?

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

The Afro-American Council convention, which will be held in Baltimore, June 26-28, will find its docket crowded if it hopes to deal with the happenings over which it claims jurisdiction, owing to its purpose for existing. Besides this the convention will prove interesting, in view of the President-making days. More than likely the convention will not declare for any one, but it has a way of making its preference known. The great Indianapolis convention of the organization is an example of what may be expected at the coming convention. The influence of the Council is of a consequence; the class of men shaping its career are of consequence, hailing from every part of the country. They are in touch with the affairs of their respective sections, therefore they are prepared to pass on the affairs of their sections and those of the country generally. Politicians know the caliber of these men and make it a point to be in favor with them if possible.

MANY GRADUATES AT HOWARD.

Howard University, of Washington, D. C., recently graduated three who received the degrees of Bashelor of Divinity, sixty-eight, Doctor of Medicine, eleven, Doctor of Pharmacy, thirteen, Doctor of Dental Surgery, twenty-six, Bachelor of Laws, five, Bachelor of Arts, three, Bachelor of Science, two, Bachelor of Philosophy.

The president, Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, L. L. D., who recently came to the work, had the following beautiful expression as a part of his annual report:

"I have answered your call and undertaken this task with that sense of a call and a mission which has marked in a peculiar way my life and work since I laid down my chosen work in a city pulpit nearly a quarter of a century ago and entered upon my mission for a needy and aspiring race in the Southland."

We who best know Dr. Thirkield, know that he has uttered no maudlin sentiment. He has battled as one inspired for the Negro race,a nd long, and through it all advised nothing beyond consistency with the religious principles hew as espousing.

A CONFLICTING DECISION.

There is grave apprehension at the War Department that the Supreme Court of the United States has invalidated the status of every regular army officer who has held at the same time a volunteer commission, and has also invalidated the legality of the proceedings of every court-martial of a volunteer officer or enlisted man on which has sat an officer holding both regular and volunteer commissions.

The court, last week, handed down an opinion declaring invalid the court-martial of Lieut. Lewis E. Brown, a Negro volunteer officer who was tried and dismissed from the service in Cuba. The court-martial was invalidated because an officer of the regular army, who was also a volunteer officer, sat on the court. Under the decision Brown will be entitled to draw his pay until the date of the mustering out of his regiment and the expiration of his commission.

War Department officials regard it as the logical conclusion to be drawn from the court's decision that the findings of every court-martial on which sat a regular army officer, who also held a volunteer commission, and which tried a volunteer officer or enlisted man, are invalidated and claims for pay to the end of the term of the commissions or enlistment may be made.

The basis of the court's decision is that a regular officer holding a volunteer commission at the same time is not a volunteer, but a regular army officer. The War Department has always held exactly the reverse.

VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

The Martin R. Delaney Post, G. A. A. R., the Indianapolis Association of Colored Veterans, was honored on the evening of Decoration Day by the presence of Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President, who addressed the organization and the colored citizens generally. His remarks were given careful consideration, owing to the speaker's political prospects. He urged the Negro race to educate, insisting that a great future was before it.

"Here is a race," said the Vice President, "that for years and years was in slavery. From 1865 to 1907 is a little over forty years. I do not believe that a parallel can be found to the progress that the colored people of America have made during these forty years. They understand that they must educate and that knowledge is the real power."

It was very gratifying to the audience to know that he entertained such kindly views of the race. In fact, it is the first time the distinguished Indianian has expressed himself at length concerning the colored people. He especially referred to the services of Dr. Henry Furniss, Minister to Hayti, holding him up as an example of what the race can do. Speaking further along race lines, he said that the Negroes had had a hard time. "The obstacles which you have had to meet and overcome, however, have not discouraged you. You will have obstacles in the future just as you have had in the past, but I am satisfied that you will view them with the same optimism that you have shown in the past, and that you will overcome them."

He did not forget the part played by the Negro soldiers in the civil war. "Our country is grateful to them for what they did. All these years can not obliterate the memories of their heroic service. Of the general nation the speaker said:

"The American Nation to-day is a greater and more powerful Nation than it was at the close of the great war. Its greatness is not measured by its wealth. The great industries and railroad transportation facilities of this country do not alone measure our strength. Our strength lies in the high ideals of our eighty-five millions of people."

THE APPROACHING A. M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The knowing ones are insisting that no less than four bishops will be elected at the next General Conference of the A. M. E. church and perhaps five. It is a foregone conclusion that Dr. H. P. Parks, missionary secretary, will be selected as one. For some unaccountable reason the position of a missionary secretary seems to be a stepping stone to the exalted position of bishops. It may be because only men of rare executive ability are chosen for the position, and whose very office gives them peculiar insight to the general working of the church. Such men as Werrick and Townsend came by the way of the office of secretary of Missions. It is true that Townsend has not been invested with the Episcopal toga, but it was his fault that he was not. The office gave him the formidability; he was simply impatient, could not gracefully wait. However, no other good thing has been been denied him. Great churches have been his, and the rest of it; all except the coveted prize. Dr. Townsend has tried again and again to redeem himselm and at Columbus fairly succeeded, when a scene similar to the Hayes-Tilden event of memorable politics placed him on the outer side again. It was sheer bad luck; it in no wise militated against his popularity, and the respect and esteem in which he is held.

It goes without saying that the church has a kindly feeling for Dr. Townsend—a kindly sympathetic feeling that yet may eventuate into Bishop Townsend. The law of restoration is a thing of the world.

The atonement by years of delay has been, and it may be that the declining days of that bright light will be accompanied with the highest distinction of the church as well as the honor that is now his.

Dr. E. W. Lampton is another favorable mention; he is the Financial Secretary—and office that also appears the gateway to preferment. The doctor is a distinguished man of the church, made manifest by his high office, which calls for a clear head—cold intellect. The A. M. E. church apparent delights to honor the favorit sons. Lampton seems to be a favorite of the favorites. Others that seem to be merely waiting for the troubling of the waters are H. T. Johnson, the precocious editor of the Christian Recorder, whose chances forelevation appear good if there is anything in the theory of waiting and working, and Dr. Connor, a writer of books, who has also waited long and with patience. Others might be mentioned of the same class; those that have tarried long.

However, there is a new crop of men springing up the country over; some new in years, others only in aspirations and hopes. Many of these have worked long and patiently, perfecting the work at hand, trusting that in the great rightening of things that they would be in the counting. Such men as Dr. W. P. Roberts is one, Dr. T. W. Henderson another. Dr. Roberts will be best known by his splendid administrations at Indianapolis, at St. Louis, at Chicago, which are tests of fitness to enjoy the labor in higher fiields if he sees it that way. He is in splendid physical condition, in the meridian of his power and influence, ripe in experience, a giant for African Methodism and more yet, a good Godly man, whom the church should also delight to honor. Much of the above may be said of Dr. T. W. Henderson, whose brilliant administration at Indianapolis did very much towards giving him his eligibility to emfinence. He is a willing, earnest worker, an evangelizer of the most pronounced type, approaching that war horse, Bishop Grant, in spiritual potency. This class of men will be in the reckoning when the conference sets one year from this month. It is thought that good strong men, physically strong men, will be chosen, owing to the increased burden of the official life.

LAST OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Twenty-Fifth Infantry Ordered to Sail for the Philippines.

Washington, June 8.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry, one of whose battalions figured in the Brownsville incident, was to-day ordered to sail for the Philippines from San Francisco on the transport Buford, July 25. Their going will remove practically all of the Negro troops from the United States, only a few cavalry men being left at West Point.

HIGHER WAGES TO NEGRO WORKMEN

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Over 30,000 homes of our people have been filled with joy, because of the Protection of a great and powerful Union Order, which is using its strength and influence to secure better conditions for our people. This is the first and only great Union Order in this country, holding an International Union Charter from the Courts, which giv s full Protection and Benefits to our race.

There is no color, race or sex discrimination in this Order. The negro has an equal standing with the white members, and can be elected to hold any office. Every effort is made to advance the condition of the members, by securing equal opportunities to work with other workmen, to learn the trades and to have steady work at high wages and Union hours.

The Grand Lodge donates $100.00 for the burial of each deceased member. A fine monthly Journal is published. A Membership Book of the Order is recognized by all Lodges everywhere. Distressed members are assisted. Each member and Subordinate Lodge has the privilege of buying stock in the Order, on low monthly payments, said stock paying 8 per cent interest, guaranteed.

A Leading Negro Deputy is wanted in each locality, AT ONCE, to form Lodges, sell Buttons, take Journal Subscriptions, sell Stock and act as DISTRICT DEPUTY ORGANIZER. This work can be done in spare hours, but many are devoting their whole time and attention to it. Big money is made by good hustlers.

Write at once. State name of this paper, and enclose 10 cents for full information and postage. Address

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Your trade solicited for tin and galvanized iron-work, 309 W. Washington St.

THE MAGIC SHAMPO HAIR DRIER

after a bathor shampoo the h can be DRIED and STRAIG ENED with the Shampoo Dr It is the only device which w Straighten curly hair witho injury to the hair or scalp. I will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.

The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my par.ors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cozart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

U D

DAVIDSON COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail Human Hair Dealers

WIGS, $15.00 per dozen or $8.75 each and up SWITCHES, $4.00 per dozen or 75c each and up; POMPADOURS, $4.00 per dozen or 75c each and up; kinky hair, wavy hair and straight dair, dark brown and jst black eolor Money must accompany all mail orders. Address 1408 Calhoun St, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an ol nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless otion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who write to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send Free Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend Indiana.

Thinking people read The Freeman.

The Ayres Bulletin

Rare Values in Well-Made Undermuslins

A Postponed Sale that Has Grown in Importance.

Early last month we made extensive preparations for the annual May sale of undermuslins. Even went so far as to announce it. Then it rained—and it blew—and the thermometer hovered for a week within a few degrees of frost. We took the hint and advertised coats.
Now that the weather has shown a disposition to co-operate we've gathered together the strands of past endeavor and concentrated every effort to make one day do now what was expected of a week last month.

At every price you'll find surprising values. Regular 35c and 40c underwear will be found in 25c lots; 65c to 75c values among the 50c garments; many $1.00 garments among those to sell at 75c; regular $1.25 and $1.50 garments in the 98c lots.

We've said nothing about the higher-priced garments, but depend upon values of comparative interest. Any test you can put any of them to will certainly add to your good opinion of Ayre's undermuslin values.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Spend a pleasant evening at Simpson Chapel, June 26.

Miss Henrietta Davis is improving at Dr. Joseph Ward's sanitarium.

The Star Club will give an entertainment at Simpson Chapel, June 26.

Ernest Tidrington and Hugh Rouse of Evansville, were in the city this week.

Joseph Braboy was in the city Monday to attend the lecture of Dr. Vernon.

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington St.

Prof. W. E. Grubbs left this week for the Southwest in the interest of The Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Goins, and daughter of Elkhart, Ind., were the guests of their son Arthur and W. H. Fielding the past week.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! now fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

The Woman's Club will meet with Mrs. Ada Goins on Monday. Members are urged to be present. Business of importance.

Mrs. Jennie Taylor, Alfred Taylor, Harry Jackson, Carrie Miller and Prof. Crowdus are among the entertainers at Simpson Chapel Wednesday evening June 26. Hear them.

Mrs. Jane White has issued invitations to the wedding reception in honor of the marriage of her son, Dr. Oscar William Langston and Miss Pauline B Benson, of Philadelphia, Friday evening, June 28, at the parlors of the Sumner League.

Noble Sissle, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Sissle, formerly of Indianapolis, is a junior in the Cleveland High School, and the only colored boy belonging to both the Glee Club and the quartette of picked singers in that school.

Mrs. Jennie Pickett McDonald, formerly of this city, but who is now making her home in Chicago, was an interested visitor at the Jamestown Exposition last week. In company with Miss Deming, of Chicago, she was shown the many attractions of the great show by Special Agent R. W. Thompson. The ladies were particularly pleased with the beauty of the Negro building and the rich store of exhibits displayed therein.

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 ShoeStore, 352 W. Washington street.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN

AFFECTED BY DEATH OF HUSBAND, FIRES BULLETS AT FATHER AND MOTHER AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Apparently crazed from brooding over the death of her husband, who was burned to death in the fire that destroyed the Occidental Hotel about three years ago, Mrs. Ida Hall Metz shot her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, and then shot herself at her home, 521 Bright street late Wednesday night. Mrs. Metz is probably fatally injured, but it is believed that the parents will recover.

After an absence of nearly one year, Mrs. Metz returned to the city a few days ago and had been acting strangely since her arrival. It happened that both Mr. and Mrs. Hall left the house for a short time and when they returned Mrs. Metz was pacing the floor and waving a large revolver.

The father went up stairs while Mrs. Hall remained to talk to her daughter. An argument followed about a window. Mrs. Hall wanted down and Mrs. Metz wanted it up. Mrs. Metz then knocked her mother down and fired a shot, striking Mrs. Hall in the leg and taking aim again, Mrs. Metz fired a second shot up the stairway, the bullet striking her father who was standing at the head of the stairs.

Mrs Metz ran into the front room, and locking the doors, fired a bullet into the back of her head and threw herself on a lounge. There she was found, lying in a pool of blood when Bicycle Officers Schlangen and Simon arrived and forced their way into the room.

Mrs. Hall was found in the kitchen, while her husband was lying almost helpless on the bed in his room. Hall and his daughter were hurried to the City Hospital in the city dispensary ambulance.

Mr. Hall is 75 years old and his wife is three years his senior. Mrs. Metz is 37 years old and formerly was a teacher in the public shools.

Mrs. Hall is a deaconess, and one of the oldest members of Bethel A. M. E. church, and is known to the community as "Mother Hall."

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Stetson and Dunlap Hats, Seaton's Hat Store.

For Rent—Two furnished rooms, gentlemen only 510 W. Michigan street.

Wanted—Cobblers at 347 Indiana avenue Rocky Mountain Shoe Shop. At once.

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Woshington St.

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50ct stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Between the Physician and Patient stands the Pharmacist. It is his office to dispense the purest and best drugs. Upon his skill and integrity the physician depends for results. An error on his part may result seriously for the patient. You can, with confidence, bring your prescriptions to Gauld's Pharmacy. 601 Indiana Ave.

FOR RENT.

A seven room, furnished house with water and gas for only $15.00. Inquire at Glenn Realty Co., 309 Indiana Avenue. Phone 2880.

The Freeman can be secured at Los Angeles, Sal., at the Santa Fe Barber Shop, Wm. S. Shelden.

—DRINK—

COLUMBIA

THE FAMOUS HOME BREWERY

BOTTLED BEER Now Featured At the

ABYSSINIA BUFFET, 325-327 INDIANA AVENUE.

This Was the Only Beer Used at Elks' Picnic.

Extra Fine Batiste Jumper

Four Dollar Values

Sale Price......

Suits 1.98

SHIRT
WAIST
SUITS
while
they
last,
49c

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The Globe
FOR SKIRTS

We will mail you a sample copy of The Freeman free for the asking.

The Freeman is the leading race newspaper of the United States.

COLORED People Treated WHITE

J. A CONKEY,

Cut Price Drugs and School Supplies
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
Sole Agent for the famous "Kink Straighener" Hair Pomade. Price 50 cents.
Cor. St. Clair St., and Senate Ave

BIG Reduction Sale.

The OLD GRANGER STORE is now offering their Entire Stock on sale without profit. The backward season now forces us to give the best bargains of the whole year. Here is a sample of the bargains that are crowding this store:

Ladies' gauze vests, bleached, taped neck and arm, 12½c values, sale price..... 7c
White and colored shirt waists, worth up to $1.00, sale price 49c
Men's best 50c blue overalls; sale price..39c
Ladies' shoes and oxfords in patent tip dongola, $1.39 values; sale price... 28c
Trimmed and street hats, worth up to $3.00; sale price...........98c and 49c
Soap, oatmeal, glycerine and witch hazel, 5c value; sale price............2 for 5c

THE OLD GRANGER STORE.

V. K. JOHNSON, Druggist,

Corner Blake and Walnut Streets.

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully COMPOUNDED

CUT PRICES.

Only the Purest of Drugs Used.

Don't fail to try our OX MARROW POMADE, the best hair straighter on the market Give us a call. New phone 2154.

THE PARKER HOUSE

Good weather on and more coming Traveling season now open. When heading for Indianapolis don't forget that the Parker House is still leading. Ask for that hostelry; none better in the country. Everything in season and the very best service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop., 317-321 W. Michigan street. Phones New 4972: Old 651.

EVERYBODY Goes to NORTON'S DRUG STORE, corner Indiana Ave., and Michigan street, for everything usually kept in a first-class drug store Prices are the same as in all CUT RATE Drug Storees Only registered clerks employed. Sole agents for Ford's Hair Pomade and Hair Straightener.

SEND 20 Cents and I will print you name and address neatly on fifteen high grade cards. Address Edmond Day Guthrie, Ky.

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 Shoe Store, 325 W. Washington St,

WE
LOAN
MONEY
CONFIDENTIALLY.

If you are short of money, don't hesitate to come to us. We will loan you from $5 to $200 on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Fixtures, Warehouse Receipts, etc., without removal, in a strictly confidential manner, so that no one will know of the transaction. $1.20 is the weekly payment on a $50 loan for 50 weeks. Other amounts in the same proportion. You can pay weekly, monthly or quarterly, and every payment made reduces the loan. Loans made in all parts of the city; also at Shelbyville, Greenfield, Knightstown, Franklin, Columbus, Greencastle, Martinsville, Lebanon, Noblesville, St. Paul, Greensburg, Spiceland, Danville, Plainfield, and all towns reached by interurban roads. Mail or phone applications receive our prompt attention. If you need money, fill out the following blank, cut it out and mail it to us, and our Agent will call on you.

Name.
....
Wife's Name.
....
Street and Number.
....
City.
....
Amount Wanted.
....

Call on or address

IND. MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Established 1887.
ROOM 4, LOMBARD BLDG.,
24½ E. WASHINGTON
STREET.
BOTH PHONES
3286.

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington St

ANY HAT CAP STYLE COLOR $1.00
FROM·FACTORY·TO·YOU

Hats and Caps

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
Money With Order—No Goods Sent C.O.D.
SEND SIZE, STYLE and COLOR
CATALOGUE FREE

DR. W. N. SHORT, President
STERLING R. HOLT, Vice-President
HARRY E. HILL, Secretary.

AMERICAN HAT CO.,
Department C.,
31 S. Illinois St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Two Great Days
AT THE
GAS OFFICE

Special Sale of Nearly
100 GAS RANGES.

Splendid Bargains.

FREE SET OF
Granite Saucepans
With Each Range.

Monday and Tuesday,
June 24th and 25th

COME EARLY.

The Indianapolis Gas Company,
45 S. Pennsylvania Street.

L. H. FEHRENBACH,
DEALER IN
Choice GROCERIES,
Meats,
Flour, Feed
and Hardware,
902-906 Indiana Avenue,
New Phone 4250. Indianapolis, Ind.

Refrigerators
We are
Exclusive Agents for the
"OPAL"
And the
"BELDING"
Both have the best
Insulation
It is possible to obtain in a
REFRIGERATOR,
and both are perfectly sanitary.

PRICES from
$8.00 Up.

VONNEGUT
HARDWARE
COMPANY,
120-124 E. Washington Street.
Both Phones 589.

MRS. WHITTIEN,
Millinery
Special sale all next week of
Tailored and Dress Hats.
We also do exclusive
ORDER WORK.
Give us a call; we will convince you; our time is entirely yours.
335-337 Indiana Avenue.

YUNCKER'S
GINGER ALE AND SODA
Is the Best on Earth.
No Marble Dust, No Saccharine, No Acid.
Yuncker Bottling Works

Tan Oxfords for ladies now in at the Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W, Washington St.

TRADE MARK REG US PAT OFF
GEO E. KEITH COMPANY

Style and Comfort

Perhaps you've observed that
Walkover Style and Comfort
Go Together.
That's one of the Secrets of
WALK-OVER
Superiority, Style, Comfort, Dignity and Service are blended in
WALK-OVER

Notice Our Windows.
$5.00, $4.00, $3.50
HUTCHINSON'S
Walk-Over Boot Shop,
28 N PENNSYLVANIA ST.

LOOK! LOOK!
Follow the Flag WITH THE
K. of P.
Grand Picnic
AND PRIZE DRILL
Given by the Brigade Staff, Uniform Rank, at the
STATE FAIR GROUNDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.
Amusements of all Kinds.
Base Ball, Barrel Race, Fat Man's Race and Dancing.
Good Music, Good Order and a Good Thing.
Admission 25c. Come Early. GOOD STREET CAR ACCOMMODATIONS

MONEY TO LOAN
Assured Satisfaction
When you borrow money of the old reliable
Indianapolis Mortgage and Loan Company
you are just as sure of satisfactory treatment from beginning to end of transaction as if you were dealing with the most solid bank in the city. Our contract is plain and simple. It contains no snares to trip you up; any one can grasp its meaning at one reading. It tells just what rate of interest you are to pay and how and when the payments are to be made. Contains no loop-holes where extra expense can be added on. You get all the time you need on the loan and the security remains in your possession. Is there any reason why, when you do borrow, you should not come straight to our office?
Indianapolis Mortgage and Loan Company,
210 Unity Building, 147 East Market Street.
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The Hit of the Season
All Indianapolis is talking about the $1.25-$1.50 Waists we are selling at
69c
All Spring Suits, Coats, Skirts and Millinery at half price. About 60 Walking Skirts, regular $6.00 value, to go at **$3.75.**
DOMB BROS, LADIES' OUTFITTERS.
134 W. Washington Street.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY
PINK'S Cut Rate Pharmacy
Comply in every way with the
PURE FOOD LAW.
We Lead, Others Try to Follow.
PINK'S PHARMACY,
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THE DOUGLASS HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN.
FIRST CDASS SERVICE GUARANTEED.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
COLORED PROFESSION.
E. G. GAITER, Proprietor
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410 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GRAND-LEADER
338-340 E. WASH. ST.

SHIRT WAISTS, of sheer white lawn, 3-4 or long sleeves, embroidery or lace trimmed, another style—square neck—edged in lace, front of embroidery, regular $1.50 values, June sale, choice - - - - - - - - - 98c

DRESSES for CHILDREN, of ginghams, braid and embroidery trimmed, sizes 6 to 14 years; regular 79c grades, June sale, choice - - - - - - - - 49c